

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1934

NO. 12

Lo, the Consumer's Dollar !



Food Dollar, 1929



Food Dollar, 1932

Will Business Stop Congress ?

devious ways of propaganda



Santa's Chief Assistant

What is his name? Why, you know. It's "Pop", or "Daddy"; or to be more formal, "Father".

How does Dad assist Santa?

One way is to find out what the little children in the family want, so that he can tell Santa.

Another way is to supplement Santa's gifts by giving his loved ones things he knows they want, or need, and things that fathers want their children and wives to have.

How can fathers do this?

Most fathers depend on the weekly pay envelope. They work hard for it, so that all through the year and especially at Christmas the family can be well fed, nicely clothed and comfortably housed.

These are the elementary things, and Dad adds on all the other comforts he can afford.

How can he continue this?

Sometimes, in serious moments, father wonders what will happen to Christmas trees, warm fires, pretty dresses, if he should be taken away. Then he finds that he can arrange a substitute for the pay envelope from his employer, which will continue to provide funds for the needs and comforts of life.

The same motive which leads him to tell Santa the simple wants of the littlest child leads him to set aside and invest a definite part of his pay to buy life insurance; and he arranges it so that the Union Cooperative will pay for a definite time a regular monthly income out of the proceeds of the insurance.

The monthly insurance check to his loved ones is Dad's way of continuing the pay envelope, and thus continuing the comforts and necessities which he wants his wife and children to have.

A monthly income plan is a fine substitute for a pay envelope, and Union Cooperative can furnish this protection.

It is a wonderful Christmas Gift to the family.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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Magazine Chat

Books have various uses. Many of them are designed to give pleasure. Others are instruments for use, and it is inconceivable that as important a movement as that of labor can operate without wide knowledge of facts and principles.

Doubly welcome therefore was the gift of more than 100 volumes, chiefly on modern economic subjects, which came to the Research Department from the estate of Charles F. Nesbit. Mr. Nesbit was identified for years with the insurance activities of the Brotherhood. He had a large and excellent private library of carefully selected volumes, chiefly in the field of labor economics. Some of the titles are rare.

These books are now part of the permanent collection of the union at the International Office. They are the kind that can be used in the daily struggle of labor for a larger share in the nation's wealth and culture. Here is a good biography of Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, who came nearer being the labor governor than any other state executive before the present. Here is "The Jeffersonian Cyclopedica", a volume of nearly 1,000 pages which lists Jefferson's own comments upon political and economic questions.

Here is a volume called "The Decay of Capitalist Civilization," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, the principal intellectuals of the British labor movement. There is a four-volume set of Thomas Paine's political and religious works. "The Acquisitive Society," by R. H. Tawney, an epoch-making book, is among the collection. Henry George is well represented.

One should not allow the Yule season to go by without declaring that one of the most practical ways of expressing Christianity is to work co-operatively with his fellows. This work is the meaning of a successful JOURNAL and a successful union. This is the Christmas wish that can be wished every day of the year.



Courtesy of TVA

ROADS

*Is there a song that will bind us as neighbors?
Is there a rhythm to quicken our feet?
Shall we have courage to bend to our labors
Till the great highways of peace are complete?
Sing of the roads where we lay the foundations,
Stone after stone must be dragged into place,
Highways of hope for the desperate nations,
New roads of peace for the oncoming race.*

HILDA W. SMITH.





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VOL. XXXIII

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NO. 12

Mr. Producer, You Are Also Consumer

WHEN American labor developed its theory of high wages as the source of prosperity, it was acting in its dual capacity as producer and consumer. This view passionately urged by labor unions, when passed through sifting minds of economists has brought about a shaping of the science of economics. Purchasing power and not capital—wages and not bank deposits—are the standard test for a nation's well-being.

It was inevitable, therefore, that the federal government, seeking to act out of the reasonableness of the new economics, should build up certain consumer agencies capable of aiding the consumer in his buying problems. The two most important agencies are Division of Consumers Council, in connection with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Consumers' Division of the National Emergency Council. The work that these agencies are doing is pioneer work, and it may be added that this is a thankless task. The thinking of most Americans, the processes of American business, the organization of American industry, the direction of American advertising, all work for the producer as against the consumer. Even labor, which enunciated the important doctrine that purchasing power must be maintained and progressively increased before prosperity could be achieved, did little about consumers' problems. This is said in no spirit of criticism of labor, inasmuch as labor as producer has its hands full trying to get the wherewithal with which to buy.

The Consumers' Council, a new department in the Department of Agriculture, operating under the Agricultural Act, publishes a bulletin called "The Consumers' Guide" which is an effort to give practical information to wives and other buyers of retail goods. It has done much more than this. It has made a searching inquiry into actual operating processes of the American economic system. It has gone into special industries and traced the flow of goods through the intricate highways and byways of distribution to the consumer, and traced the consumer's dollar back again along these paths to the producer, and it has been able to describe the flow of goods to a community over a period of years. It has discovered some peculiar phenomena. In certain industries it has discerned a decided increase in middleman organizations, and where this remarkable increase has taken place it has found that much less than the consumer's dollar gets back into the pockets of the producer, whoever

Every move the federal government makes to aid consumers probably strengthens farmer-labor position.

he may be, farmer or otherwise. Whether these new middleman agencies perform a service commensurate with the amount of cash they take out of the flow of money is yet to be determined. It cost the farmer nearly \$2.00 to sell \$1.00 worth of food. Taking the five major farm products of this country in 1932, the amount received by the producers is about \$7,500,000,000, while the consumers paid a little over \$19,000,000,000 over the retail counter.

Middlemen Get More

Manufacturing and distribution, these experts found, took a steadily increasing slice out of the consumer's dollar between 1910-1929. On the average retail prices of foods increased nearly 70 per cent during this period, whereas the farm prices rose only 36 per cent. After 1929 farm prices dropped much more than retail prices. The spread between country and city prices rose proportionately. For instance, in 1927 the farmer got 47 cents of the consumer's dollar while the processor and distributor got 53 cents. In 1932, the farmer got 31 cents while the processor and distributor got 69 cents. Looking at this problem again in terms of the average American family, the experts discovered some interesting ratios. In 1929, the monthly disbursements of the average family for 14 important foods was \$26.11. Of this sum, the farmer received \$13.71. In 1932, the average cost of the same amount of food was \$16.78, of which the farmer received \$5.54 and the processor and distributor \$11.24.

Undoubtedly certain powerful corporations of the monopolistic type have entered the distribution field and are taking a larger and larger slice from the consumer's dollar. In one American city where four large distributors of milk control 85 per cent of the milk distributed, profits on net amount invested for the five-year period 1929-33 averaged 30.76 per cent. In another American city the average was 25.8 per cent. In the case of milk, a basic and necessary commodity upon which the lives of children depend, one powerful member of the milk trust is reported to have paid two stock dividends

of 100 per cent in recent years. This powerful corporation milks no cows. This powerful corporation buys no feed. It does not work two shifts per day of eight hours each. It merely owns the securities of more than 500 dairy operating companies. This has led the persons directing the campaign in behalf of the consumers to an acknowledgment of a certain definite course of action. These experts believe that tendencies toward price monopoly should be attacked. If it is impossible for the government to set up a control agency the competitive market should be maintained. When control agencies are set up then the consumer must be represented. In the interest of the consumer the experts further declare that price fixing should be discouraged. They also seek to establish quality and labelling standards, not only for raw products but also for finished goods. They point out that business enterprises and governmental agencies commonly buy on the basis of standards or specifications, but at present there is almost a total lack of adequate consumer standards.

Labor Sets Goal

Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, has spoken directly to labor people about their part in the consumers' struggle. Recently he said:

"Historically your organizations have endeavored to use their power in support of the trade union movement and of numerous attempts by various groups to raise the living standards of working people. An instance of this last is the effort to reform labor conditions by organizing refusal to purchase sweated goods. This has been worthy both in its inception and in its development. But there has been, I think, but slight realization of the need there is at present for focusing your power and interest behind the formal consumer representative in the new government. Only on rare occasions have consumers' leagues taken the lead in other consumer movements than those I have mentioned. Perhaps the time has come for a broadening of the movement. A slowly growing consumer interest has now a point of focus within the government; you ought to make the most of it."

Labor organizations are producers' organizations, but labor has always been aware of its dual capacity as both producer and consumer, and no consumers' movement in this country will get very far without the backing of the intelligent labor movement.

In the meantime, the Consumers' Divi-

sion of the National Emergency Council has been busy. It has undertaken to be the policing arm of the consumers' movement in America. Under the National Recovery Administration, the Consumers' Division of the National Emergency Council has the authority to set up county consumers' councils. To date about 150 of these councils have been organized and are functioning. Many labor people are serving on these county consumers' councils. These councils keep in touch with the national office. The process of education is going on constantly in an effort to make the communities consumption-conscious. For instance, here are two items in the electrical field taken from one of the pieces of literature sent to the consumers' county councils:

"Electric Lamps. Within the past few years some of the largest manufacturers of electric light bulbs have produced bulbs in two definite grades. The higher grade, manufactured for household use in ratings of 15, 25, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100 and 150 watts, bears a trade marked name and is designed to have a life of 1,000 hours. It is distributed through hardware stores and hardware sections of the department stores. In order to meet the competition of cheap imported bulbs of shorter life, the American manufacturers have produced a bulb to retail at half the price of the trademarked lamp. This lamp, manufactured in wattages of 7½, 15, 30 and 60, has a life of 500 hours, and is known to the trade as Type D. It operates more economically since the filament burns at a higher efficiency. The life of the lamp has, however, necessarily been shortened.

"There are no grade names or other informative data readily available in regard to the relative merits and convenience of the two kinds of lamps. The consumer is assumed apparently to accept the difference in price as indicating a difference in grade.

"Electric Code. An example of trade marking that is useful to the consumer is the scheme for color banding of heater and lamp cord by the Underwriters' Laboratories. These color bands appear at intervals of every five feet on the cord of manufacturers wishing to make use of the service. Each bracelet reads:

"Underwriters' Laboratories Insp. Cord (name or initials of manufacturer, with number of cord)."

"Cards for display at the counter where the cords are sold are available to the retailer and these state:

"That You May Identify Safe Electrical Cord."

"The cards show labels in colors and give in addition the following information:

"Yellow label: Lamp cord.

"Red label: Heater cord, 3,000 cycles (cord designed for use with electric irons or similar heating appliances where cord is subject to considerable flexing).

"Gold label: Heater cord, 10,000 cycles (cord developed for use with better types of electric irons where cord of exceptionally long life is desirable)."

"The term 'cycles' used to rate the cord refers to the test to which the cord has been subjected in a machine designed by Underwriters' Laboratories for twisting and bending cord in a manner as near like the average use in home and factory as possible.

"Such labeling enables the over-the-counter buyer to obtain safe cord that will serve the particular purpose he has in mind. Unbanded cord is not necessarily unsafe but the average consumer has not the means of testing it.

"The weakness of the plan lies in the fact that the retailer must display the card before the consumer can be fully informed. It would be much simpler if abbreviated data regarding the quality of the cord appeared on the bracelets.

"The trade names used with the colored bracelets are much more significant than the colors, and over-the-counter buyers ought to ask for 3,000 cycle cord and 10,000 cycle cord, since those names for the grades indicate the quality desired. (This is an excellent example of the informative grading nomenclature and it is to be regretted that full use is not being made in the retail trade of such significant and informative grade names.)"

Report to Washington

These consumers' councils are asked to report to the National Emergency Council on retail food prices and other such matters. These reports are considered confidential and of course are aids to the federal government in stopping profiteering.

The list of states and counties where consumers' councils are now functioning or are going to be set up is as follows:

List of 200 Counties Selected for the Organization of Consumers' Councils

State and County	Principal City
ALABAMA—5	
Baldwin	Fairhope
Jefferson	Birmingham
Mobile	Mobile
Montgomery	Montgomery
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa
ARIZONA—2	
Maricopa	Phoenix
Pima	Tucson
ARKANSAS—3	
Garland	Hot Springs
Pulaski	Little Rock
Sebastian	Fort Smith
CALIFORNIA—4	
Los Angeles	Los Angeles
San Diego	San Diego
San Francisco	San Francisco
Santa Clara	San Jose
COLORADO—3	
Delta	Delta
Denver	Denver
El Paso	Colorado Springs
CONNECTICUT—2	
New Haven	New Haven
New London	New London
DELAWARE—1	
Newcastle	Wilmington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1	
	Washington
FLORIDA—4	
Dade	Miami
Duval	Jacksonville
Escambia	Pensacola
Hillsborough	Tampa

State and County	Principal City
GEORGIA—4	
Chatham	Savannah
Clarke	Athens
DeKalb	Decatur
Fulton	Atlanta
IDAHO—3	
Ada	Boise
Bannock	Pocatello
Latah	Moscow
ILLINOIS—7	
Cook	Chicago
Jackson	Murphysboro
Knox	Galesburg
Lake	Highland Park
McLean	Bloomington
Peoria	Peoria
Sangamon	Springfield
INDIANA—4	
Delaware	Muncie
Marion	Indianapolis
Monroe	Bloomington
Rush	Rushville
IOWA—4	
Johnson	Iowa City
Kossuth	Algona
Polk	Des Moines
Story	Ames
KANSAS—4	
Douglas	Lawrence
Lyon	Emporia
Reno	Hutchinson
Sedgewick	Wichita
KENTUCKY—4	
Bell	Pineville
Christian	Hopkinsville
Fayette	Lexington
Jefferson	Louisville
LOUISIANA—2	
E. Baton Rouge Par.	Baton Rouge
Orleans Parish	New Orleans
MAINE—2	
Cumberland	Portland
Penobscot	Bangor
MARYLAND—3	
Allegany	Cumberland
	Baltimore City
Prince Georges	Hyattsville
MASSACHUSETTS—4	
*Hampden and Hampshire	Springfield
Middlesex	Cambridge
Suffolk	Boston
MICHIGAN—7	
Houghton	Houghton
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo
Kent	Grand Rapids
Oakland	Pontiac
Saginaw	Saginaw
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor
Wayne	Detroit
MINNESOTA—5	
Faribault	Wells
Hennepin	Minneapolis
Ramsey	St. Paul
Rice	Northfield
St. Louis	Duluth
MISSISSIPPI—3	
Hinds	Jackson
Lauderdale	Meridian
Noxubee	Macon
MISSOURI—5	
Boone	Columbia
Greene	Springfield
Jackson	Kansas City
Jasper	Joplin
	St. Louis
MONTANA—5	
Gallatin	Bozeman
Lewis and Clark	Helena
Missoula	Missoula
Silver Bow	Butte
Yellowstone	Billings
NEBRASKA—4	
Douglas	Omaha
Hall	Grand Island

*Set up as one county.

(Continued on page 548)

Will Business Halt Congress in Flank Move

THE greatest drama in America will be played on Capitol Hill in January.

This is generally admitted by all Washington observers. Former clashes between labor and business, between social forces and the commercial interests, will be mere rehearsals, it is believed, for the biggest, most crucial struggle yet staged. Alarmed by the trend of the November elections business lobbyists have gathered their powerful forces to head off what they believe to be extreme social legislation. The victory of the Farmer-Labor group in Minnesota, the triumph of the third party group in Wisconsin, the election of a young, outspoken liberal in West Virginia, the threat of Upton Sinclair in California, and the general trend leftward in all local elections have made the commercial interests fearful of what Congress may do. Led by a battalion of high-powered publicity men, business has adopted two pieces of strategy. First, they have undertaken to make the President of the United States their ally. Though they have fought him for two years they now see in him a conservative buttress against the rising tide of public opinion. Their second piece of strategy is to talk large about reviving business. Private industry is going to do all the government intends to do, and there is to be no need of reform. Labor will need all the experienced friends in Congress that it can acquire to turn back the business drive.

Labor's Objectives

Labor will seek certain definite gains in the Congress of 1935. These are:

- Modification of Section 7A of NIRA to exclude company unions;
- A universal 30-hour week;
- Social insurance;
- More public works funds.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has already taken issue with the American Federation of Labor on the 30-hour week. The National Manufacturers Association, which has the most powerful lobby in the United States, has served notice it expects modification of Section 7A. Labor may look to see not only efforts to halt its program but can be assured that business interests will bring forward counter proposals of a definite Fascistic character. These are already in the making and have been agitated by such noble spokesmen as David Lawrence. In the main, they are:

1. An act to force labor unions to incorporate so that they may be sued.
2. An act greatly limiting free speech and the right of assembly.
3. An act curtailing the right to strike.

Some of these have already been prepared, it is reported. Business interests have drawn a bill modeled on the British Trades Dispute and Trades Union Act. This act outlaws general or sympathetic

When Congress convenes January 2, business will have a program designed to head off social measures. Labor will hold key position.

strikes, declares picketing illegal, regulates contributions by union members to political funds, permits only company unions among government employees, and prohibits any government authorities from discriminating between union and non-union employees. It provides injunctions to prevent use of union funds in support of strikes.

Artful Appeal Planned

The business Fascists have already laid out their campaign of appeal. They expect to go to Congress and the country with the slogan, "If labor is to get rights and benefits it must assume responsibilities." This artful appeal is expected to do the trick in Congress.

Labor is not confused by the program of big business. It is not taken in by popular slogans. It does not believe that big business has capitulated to the President. It knows that big business is in Washington as it always has been, looking after its money interests. It will not concede one point in favor of liberal legislation unless it has to. With the coming of the National Industrial Recovery Act, there was much greater concentration of business power in Washington. There are hundreds of trade associations with headquarters at the national capital. They have worked out means and methods of co-operation hitherto unknown.



In addition to the National Manufacturers Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce, the following powerful business groups have offices in Washington:

American Bankers Association, 708 Colorado Building.

American Drug Mfrs. Association, 509 Albee Building.

American Electric Railway Association, 731 Tower Building.

American Institute of Food Distribution, 653 Munsey Building.

American Petroleum Institute, 930 Munsey Building.

American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution Ave.

American Railway Association, 916 Transportation Building.

American Road Builders Association, 952 National Press Building.

American Steamship Owners Association, 1308 F St., N. W.

American Wholesale Coal Association, 1023 Earle Building.

Association of General Contractors of America, 222 Munsey Building.

Association of American Railroads, a new and powerful group.

Automobile Manufacturers Association, 308 Transportation Building.

Brick Manufacturers Association of America, 1420 New York Ave.

Distilled Spirits Institute, 1131 National Press Building.

Durable Goods Industries Committee, 601 Southern Building.

Fabricated Metal Products Federation, 729 15th St., N. W.

Food and Grocery Chain Stores of America, 609 National Press Building.

Grain Committee on National Affairs, 407 Hibbs Building.

Institute of American Meat Packers, 727 National Press Building.

Machinery and Allied Products Institute, 310 Bowen Building.

Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, 709 Albee Building.

National American Wholesale Grocers Association, 1188 National Press Building.

National Association of Broadcasters, 927 National Press Building.

National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I St., N. W.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 1427 I St. N. W.

National Editorial Association, 528 Investment Building.

National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1337 Connecticut Ave.

These business groups have more money than usual, inasmuch as the National Recovery Administration has enabled them to organize and to collect large funds under the codes. These funds, it is reported, will be used to advance the interests of the business groups in Congress.

Small Stations Seek Network Round WCFL

AN interesting development in the important field of radio broadcasting, which involves prominently the Voice of Labor, WCFL, is taking place in the Middle West. It involves the formation of a new network of small stations with a coverage of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, and parts of Iowa, Kentucky and Michigan. The key station of this network is to be WCFL.

The prospect of such a network has been a source of a great deal of discussion, particularly in New York, Chicago and Washington. The stations concerned are:

	Watts
WKBB E. Dubuque, Ill.....	100
WCLS Joliet, Ill.....	100
WTAX Springfield, Ill.....	100
WHBU Anderson, Ind.....	100
WTRC Elkhart, Ind.....	100/50
WGBF Evansville, Ind.....	500
WWAE Hammond and Gary, Ind..	100
WBOW Terre Haute, Ind.....	100
WTAQ Eau Claire, Wis.....	1,000
WCLO Janesville, Wis.....	100
WKBH LaCrosse, Wis.....	1,000
WOMT Manitowoc, Wis.....	100
WIBU Poynette, Wis.....	100
WRJN Racine, Wis.....	100
WHBL Sheboygan, Wis.....	500
WCFL Chicago, Ill.....	1,000

Certain obstacles have presented themselves to this proposed plan. Station WCFL, the Voice of Labor, has the unique distinction of having had its wave length voted directly to it by Congress rather than having had it allocated by the Federal Radio Commission. WCFL is now building a new station and is seeking to increase its wattage. It also expects to ask Congress or the Federal Radio Commission for a clear channel. It is feared that enemies of WCFL and labor in the radio broadcasting field will oppose the granting of the clear channel right on the grounds that WCFL is now commercialized due to its affiliation with this small group of commercial stations. Then it is reported that details bearing upon control of the station have yet to be fully worked out.

Labor's Influence Widened

It is hoped that WCFL will be permitted to hold stock in the new company, the Affiliated Radio Networks, Inc., and that Edward N. Nockels, a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and general manager of WCFL, will be made president of the new network. This arrangement, it is believed, will guarantee that labor's influence in radio will be widened rather than curtailed by the new arrangement.

A record of broadcasting by WCFL recently made by C. P. McAssey, advertising manager of the station, reveals the labor character of the broadcasts and the growing influence of that station. During the recent 12 months, 2,000 broadcast periods were devoted to labor and its activities, 428 broadcasting periods to

Labor station may head Affiliated Radio Networks, Inc., covering Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and parts of Ohio and Kentucky. Senator Dill interested.

education, 697 broadcasts to health, 215 broadcasts to non-denominational religious activities, 87 broadcasts to programs of a patriotic nature, 22 broadcasts to officially public matters by the President of the United States or officials of the government, 570 broadcasts of a miscellaneous nature, 372 broadcasts in behalf of the Century of Progress, 324 broadcasts on municipal affairs, 614 broadcasts on children and safety programs.

Senator C. C. Dill, it is reported in Chicago, has seriously interested himself

in the plan of building a network around the labor station. He is considering a proposal to become a part of the new network organization.

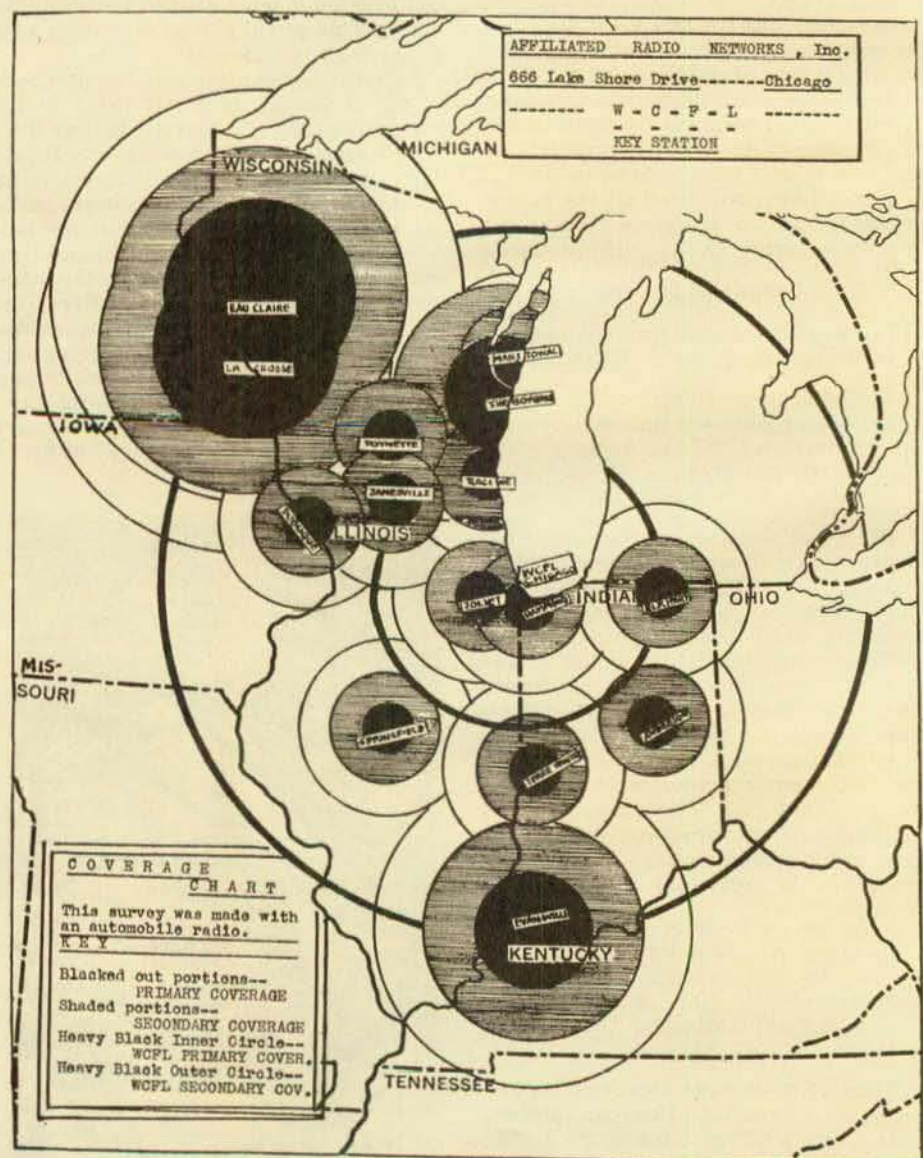
Jerry Akers, general sales manager of the Affiliated Radio Networks, Inc., has sent the following letter to the stations concerned:

"The concentrated coverage you have been wanting in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin is now available as a network.

"The Affiliated Radio Networks, Inc., will start feeding programs to their new Midwestern network, composed of the stations listed on the temporary rate card enclosed herewith, on November 26, and can accept contracts for that date or thereafter. Printed rate cards and other data will be forwarded to you at a later date.

"This network affords you concentrated coverage over a very thickly populated area. In other words, approximately 15 per cent of the total population of the

(Continued on page 552)



Great Area to Be Covered by New Network Centering in Labor Station.

Newspapers Seek Control of Radio

AS slogan makers have it, radio is the fastest growing industry. It is also developing some important and interesting trends. Though in the control of business men who have no idea of guarding constitutional rights of the American people in the way of freedom of speech and opinion, yet as the last election demonstrates radio is proved an instrument of freedom. One radical candidate who was elected governor of a western state gave an interview following his successful campaign to the effect that every important newspaper in the


Trend in communication field bears upon age-old problem of freedom of opinion. Where is industry going?

state was against his candidacy, and it was only because he had the use of the air that he could get his message to the people.

In the meantime there is evidence that big newspapers are desirous of capturing

the radio and controlling it, and through it, public opinion—even as public opinion is controlled through the press. William Randolph Hearst is rapidly buying up key radio stations. It is also well known that there is a real hostility between independent radio owners and the newspapers. How salutary is it for the radio industry to be controlled by newspapers, is the question.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL is publishing a fairly complete list of radio stations now controlled all or in part by newspapers or other publications:

Call Letters	Applicant and Location	Remarks	Call Letters	Applicant and Location	Remarks
WAAF	Drovers Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.	Licensee—Publishing Co..	WKBO	Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa.	Stockholder and parent is printing company.
WAIU	Associated Radiocasting Corp., Columbus, Ohio.	Stockholder publishes newspaper	WKY	WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	Stockholder and parent is a publishing company.
WBAP	Carter Publications, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.	WLS	Agricultural Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill.	Stockholder—Publishing Co.
WBEN	WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.	Stockholder interested in Buffalo Evening News.	WMC	WMC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.	Stockholder—Newspaper.
WBEO	The Lake Superior Broadcasting Co., Marquette, Mich.	Stockholder in Mining Journal Co.	WOKO	WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.	Stockholder — Press Co., Inc.
WCAX	Burlington Daily News, Inc., Burlington, Vt.	Licensee—Newspaper.	WQAN	E. J. Lynett (prop. The Scranton Times), Scranton, Pa.	Licensee—Newspaper.
WCHS	Charleston Broadcasting Corp., Charleston, W. Va.	Stockholder and parent is publishing company.	WQBC	Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss.	Parent—Newspaper.
WCLO	WCLO Radio Corp., Janesville, Wis.	Stockholder and parent is Gazette Printing Co.	WSAN	WSAN, Inc., Allentown, Pa.	Stockholder and parent—Newspaper publisher.
WDAE	Tampa Times Co., Tampa, Fla.	Licensee—Newspaper.	WSAZ	WSAZ, Inc., Huntington, W. Va.	Stockholder—Publishing Co.
WDAF	Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Licensee—Newspaper.	WSB	Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga.	Licensee—Newspaper.
WDBJ	Times-World Corp., Roanoke, Va.	Licensee—Newspaper.	WSBT	South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.	Licensee—Newspaper.
WELL	Enquirer-News Co., Battle Creek, Mich.	Licensee—Newspaper.	WSJS	Winston-Salem Journal Co., Winston - Salem, N. C.	Licensee—Newspaper.
WFAM	The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.	Licensee—Newspaper.	WTAG	Worcester Telegram Pub. Co., Worcester, Mass.	Licensee—Newspaper.
WFBC	Greenville News - Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C.	Licensee—Newspaper.	WTAR	WTAR Radio Corp., Norfolk, Va.	Stockholder and parent — Norfolk Newspapers, Inc.
WGN	WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill.	Stockholder and parent corporation is newspaper.	WTJS	The Sun Pub. Co., Inc., Jackson, Tenn.	Licensee—Publisher.
WHAS	The Courier-Journal Co. & The Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.	Licensee — Newspaper.	(Continued on page 543)		
WHAT	Independence Broadcasting, Philadelphia, Pa.	Stockholder and parent corporation is newspaper.			
WHBL	Press Publishing Co., Sheboygan, Wis.	Licensee — Newspaper.			
WHIS	Daily Telegraph Printing Co., Bluefield, W. Va.	Licensee — Newspaper.			
WHK	Radio Air Service Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.	Stockholder — Newspaper.			
WHP	WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.	Parent and Stockholder, Telegraph Printing Co.			
WIBA	Badger Broadcasting Co., Inc., Madison, Wis.	Stockholder, Capital Times Co.			
WINS	American Radio News Corp., New York, N. Y.	Stockholder, Wm. Randolph Hearst, through the Star Holding Co.			
WISN	American Radio News Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.	Stockholder, Wm. Randolph Hearst, through the Star Holding Co.			
WJAC	WJAC, Inc., Johnstown, Pa.	Stockholder — Newspaper.			
WJAG	Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Nebr.	Licensee — Newspaper.			

Breaking Ground For the New 5,000-Watt Radio Broadcasting Station of WCFL

CCC Has Record of Accomplishment

EVERY time that a month is torn off the calendar of days, men of the Civilian Conservation Corps return in value about \$15,000,000 to the nation. This amount is almost the exact equivalent of the actual cost of this type of unemployment relief work. In short, these choreboys of the nation are paying their way and doing a much-needed work in many directions. In every community near which conservation camps are located, there is a neater, more efficient look. Indeed it is said that these communities are taking on something of the cleanness of the old world communities.

The main type of work that has been

Under leadership of three union labor officials Emergency Conservation Work achieves results. Believed destined for permanency. Value of work more than one-quarter of a billion dollars.

partments, namely Department of Labor, Veterans Administration, Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Department of War, Tennessee Valley Authority, Department of the Navy, and Department of Commerce. Associated with Mr. Fechner are J. J. McEntee and Charles H. Taylor, assistant directors. Mr. McEntee has been International Representative of the International Association of Machinists for 15 years. He has brought a wide experience in the labor movement to bear upon his work as well as training and government experience. He studied engineering at the Cooper Institute and was appointed by President Wilson on a commission for vocational training for war emergency.

Mr. Taylor is also a member of the Machinists' Union and has a record of 28 years of continuous good standing in that organization. He, too, has had government experience, having been appointed in 1918 to a special assignment to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. His work was in connection with the employment of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines. Later he was assistant chief of the employment service of the Veterans' Bureau.

Some of the figures of accomplishment for the Corps indicate its magnitude:

- 27,898 miles of firebreak were erected.
- 825,808 acres of land were cleared of fire hazards.
- 487 lookout houses were erected.
- 797 lookout towers were erected.
- 1,605,326 man days were given over to fighting forest fires.
- 677 dwellings at permanent stations were built.
- 6,909 tool houses were erected.
- 204,339 acres were planted.
- 9,672,782 acres were cleared of rodents and other pests.

Some of the most constructive work that has been done in the Civilian Conservation Corps has been done through the Park Service.

During the first six months of operation, 105 camps were located in 26 states; during the second period, the number of camps increased to 238, operating in 32 states; for the six months' period of operation now just starting there will be 272 camps operating in 40 states.

The very great increase in the number of camps allocated to these parks indicates a vastly heightened realization of the need of properly developed and ad-

ministered open spaces devoted to recreational uses. It indicates, too, the confidence of the public, of park agencies, and in many cases, of donors of park land, that under the supervision of the National Park Service, these public properties will be developed in a way that will enable them to realize the greatest degree of recreational use and that will at the same time preserve their beauty and other natural resources unspoiled.

Since Emergency Conservation Work was initiated, and as a direct result of it, five states have acquired their first park properties. These are Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi,



"BOB" FECHNER
Director, Civilian Conservation Corps.

carried on and completed by these 300,000 picked men are:

Reforestation, conservation, erosion prevention, flood control.

In addition, it is apparent that the work which has been carried on by these outdoor watchmen has laid the basis for greater fire prevention work. It is a known fact that the usual havoc wrought by forest fires has been avoided. This havoc is a great annual expense.

Another service that is not computed in this monthly checkup is the warfare waged constantly against plant diseases, rodents and other pests. In short, the American nation is becoming a better place to live in, due to the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is estimated that during the 18 months of its existence about \$250,000 in work value has been returned to Uncle Sam. In 16 months the estimate was placed by Robert Fechner, director, at \$236,000,000.

Robert Fechner, a vice president of the International Association of Machinists, is director of this work. His task as an engineer in human welfare is one largely of co-ordination. He brings into co-operation eight important government de-



"MAC" McENTEE
Assistant Director, CCC

and New Mexico. Also as a direct result of Emergency Conservation Work, no less than 16 other states have either acquired new parks or have made valuable additions to existing parks. This list includes California, Oregon, Washington, Texas, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, New Hampshire, Kansas, Kentucky and Vermont.

This little globe which is but a mere speck, travels through space with its fellows, lost in immensity. Man, a creature about five feet tall, is certainly a tiny thing, as compared with the universe. Yet one of these imperceptible beings declares to his neighbors: "Hearken unto me. The God of all these worlds speaks with my voice. There are nine billions of us wee ants upon earth, but only my ant-hole is precious in God's sight. All the others are eternally damned by Him. Mine alone is blessed."—Voltaire.

Adversity is the path of truth.—Byron.

Beware of Devious Ways of Propaganda

BY this time all Americans have seen dreams walking and talking but few Americans have become aware of the fact that propaganda also walks and talks. Publicity men are sitting up nights devising new schemes to make special pleading of special interests look plausible.

In the old days when patent medicine fakers wished to get their propaganda over to victims, they sent sneaky ads to country newspapers which in type and character resembled news stories. They labeled these "Next to reading matter". Today's propagandists are not content with labeling their stuff "Next to reading matter", they are artfully getting their stuff in the reading matter. They are bombarding the ears of the American people from microphone and newspaper column with the opinions that they wish the American people to hold. This means that workers must depend more and more upon their own sources of information if they are to escape the barrage of special pleading now being sprayed over the nation.

The New Republic reports that one group of publicists are prepared to furnish "trained propagandists" for every purpose. The technique of this particular group of "technicians" is "the commercial whispering campaign." Stylish models are supplied to discuss loudly in public places about mademoiselle's bargain gowns or handsome young men discuss in the Pullman car about the energy they get from so-and-so's breakfast food. Here is how they entered the field of industrial relations. If there is a strike in a community they send a shabby man from door to door canvassing. While he undertakes to sell his goods, he poses as a union man now unemployed and subtly begins to attack the union for their restrictions on his opportunity to work. He manifests a sweet spirit. Indeed he is a dream walking, but he hopes to plant in the mind of every housewife who hears him the seed of bitter opposition to unionism.

Radio Powerful

In one of the recent state campaigns just closing where the issues had become sharply drawn and a good deal of bitterness of feeling was engendered, one of the large high-powered advertising agencies was employed by the business interests to oppose the people's candidate. This advertising agency set its talented staff to work to create radio programs that would have just the proper human interest appeal so that all classes of people, sitting unsuspectingly in their homes, would be treated to just the right degree of propaganda so that their votes would be turned against the people's candidate.

On this particular propaganda en-

Artful publicity men are sitting up nights devising ways to debauch minds of buyers and voters.

terprise there were four radio programs. The first one was a comic selection—made up largely of conversation between two tramps who satirically poked fun at the people's candidate and his program. The second program dealt with the family life of a typical American family. Here in perfectly good taste political subjects were discussed with the women taking active part, with the hope that the women voters would fall for this genteel blend of propaganda. A third program arranged by the high-powered public agency was an historical dramatization of modern events. This was described as entertainment and made a patriotic appeal. It was largely directed toward the man voter with the sole purpose of winning his vote for the candidate of the big business interests. The fourth pro-

gram was given over to the intellectual cavortings of a known partisan political analyst—the kind that assail the ears of radio listeners every night, posing as a disinterested party in the campaign. He slyly took pot shots at the people's candidate and slyly supported the candidate of big business.

Nightly Check Made

These four radio programs, costly to prepare and costly to put on the air, were carefully checked by the experts of the high-powered publicity agent every night to measure their effect upon the voting public. When there came a backfire, the entertainment in question was pulled down so that it would not offend so much. The propaganda tactics of big business through the publicity agent were a success. It is said that the same tactics are about to be employed not only where politics are involved but where other questions of national interest are concerned. This means that the air is to be filled nightly with paid-for propaganda that has the look of honest information. It means that every person must be on his guard against spurious facts.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture sought to get a bill through Congress that would stop the activities of frauds, quacks and crooks in the patent medicine field. Whether the United States can do anything about the quacks, crooks and frauds on the air is another question. It appears to be the problem of the individual. He must look sharp against paid publicity that is made to look like neutral information.



PROPAGANDA EXPOSED

The canons of scientific evidence justify us neither in accepting nor rejecting the ideas upon which morality and religion repose. Both parties to the dispute beat the air; they worry their own shadow; for they pass from nature into the domain of speculation where their dogmatic grips find nothing to lay hold upon. The shadows which they hew to pieces grow together in a moment like the heroes in Valhalla, to rejoice again in bloodless battles.

Metaphysics can no longer claim to be the cornerstone of religion and morality. But if she can not be the Atlas that bears the moral world she can furnish a magic defense. Around the ideas of religion she throws her bulwark of invisibility; and the sword of the skeptic and the battering-ram of the materialist fall harmless on vacancy.—Immanuel Kant.

Let our schools teach the nobility of labor and the beauty of human service, but the superstitions of ages past—never!

—Peter Cooper.

Diesel Engines Loom As Primary Source

STREAMLINE trains have focussed public attention on Diesel electric locomotives. It is believed that railroads are in for a period of rapid modernization of their power plants. One economist in Washington has proposed that the government build streamline trains and rent them to the railroads on a royalty basis a good deal as the Pullman Company rents sleeping cars.

Now comes an announcement that one builder of Diesel engines has succeeded in building mobile engines for railroad trains with four times the power of similar engines now being used on streamline trains. These are 3,600-horsepower Diesels that operate on an efficiency of 36 per cent. They are equal in efficiency to the turbines now used in stationary generating stations. It is believed that these engines will further insure the rapid modernization of railroad equipment.

Many members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have been interested in the science of operation and maintenance of Diesel engines inasmuch as some of them have been employed in municipal plants now using this form of power.

The Diesel Engineering Institute, 443 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., publishes an attractive volume entitled "Diesel Handbook." (Price, \$5.) This is simply written and illustrated in some instances with colored plates. It is written by Julius Rosbloom, an engineer, and is adapted to students interested in land, marine, locomotive, aero, automotive and portable installations. The book is divided into two parts:

PART I

- Treatise I—Heat—A Form of Energy.
- Treatise II—Heat—As Applied to Liquids.
- Treatise III—Gases.
- Treatise IV—Liquids and Their Characteristics.
- Treatise V—Oils in Service Requirements.
- Treatise VI—Oil Storage and Piping Systems.
- Treatise VII—Valves.
- Treatise VIII—Pumps for Diesel Service.
- Treatise IX—Electrical Subjects.
- Treatise X—Simplified Methods in Practical Calculation.

PART II

- Section 1—Types and Designs of Diesel Engines.
- Section II—Engine Operation.
- Section III—Auxiliaries.
- Section IV—Marine Practice.
- Section V—Fuel and Lubricating Oils.
- Section VI—Accessories.
- Section VII—Electrical Transmission.
- Section VIII—Operating Troubles and Their Causes.
- Section IX—Formulae and Tables.
- Section X—Indicator Practice.

Swift development of oil-burners suggests wisdom of understanding this form of locomotive to members of I. B. E. W.

Section XI—Diesel Trucks and Automobiles.

Section XII—Points to Remember.

The engineer author warns that the operation of Diesel engines should at no time be done by any person who lacks the principles of this prime mover.

The book is equipped with an excellent index. One of the features that attracts practical men is Section XII, Points to Remember. Herein is listed the Don'ts and Do's of the science.

Notes on New Books

That the Panama Canal is as important a laboratory for the testing of public ownership principles and practices as the Tennessee Valley is known to only a few people. That it is an important territory of the United States is revealed by the article, "Is Panama Canal Threatened from Within?" by Sojourner in this issue.

The University of Chicago Press has performed a service by publishing a book entitled, "Government-Operated Enterprises in the Panama Canal Zone" (\$2.50). This is by Marshall E. Dimock, associate professor of Public Administration at the University of Chicago.

This book does not miss any of the remarkable government activities in that area. It reviews the history of the Panama Railroad, its rate and management policies, and its various activities. It goes fully into the business services of the various business corporations in the district, including hotel enterprises and

manufacturing interests. The author states:

"In 1933 the total value of the output from the laundry, the coffee-roasting plant, ice, manufacture, the ice cream and milk bottling plant, the sausage factory and pickling department, the industrial laboratory, the bakery and the abattoir was \$1,506,092. In 1930, when retail sales were higher, the corresponding figure was \$2,318,030. It is apparent that these operations are of real significance, and on the whole they appear to be very successfully managed."

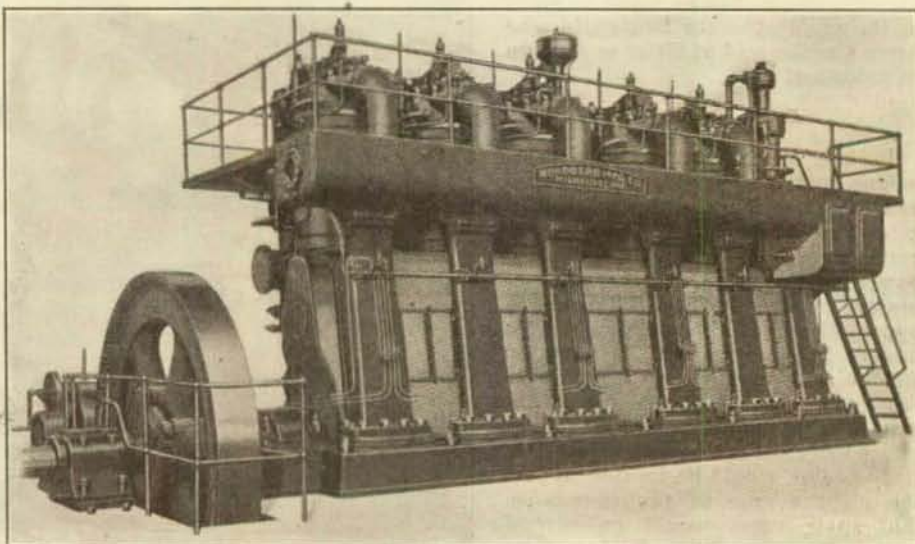
The book goes further to review the underlying principles of government corporations and has a valuable summary. This is a book of unusual importance at this time in the life of the nation.

Another book of timely significance is "Regulation of Public Utilities" (\$3.50), by Cassius M. Clay. This book reviews the entire question without flinching, especially in regard to Constitutional involvements. One chapter deals with the crisis in the public control of electric power; another with holding companies. The book is authoritative. It is published by Henry Holt & Son, 1 Park Avenue, New York City.

"Do We Want Fascism?" by Carmen Haider. Published by John Day Company, New York, N. Y. Price \$2.00.

Raising a warning cry in her vigorous and stimulating book, Miss Carmen Haider declares that unless the United States takes pause to consider now the direction of her course, she will plunge headlong into Fascism. Starting as an effort to better the condition of the working class, the Fascist state, she maintains, invariably becomes the tool of industry, and with crushing pressure bears down upon the ones whom first it sought to aid. The underlying theory behind the strong Fascist state is that

(Continued on page 552)



DIESEL ENGINES MOVE TO CENTER OF STAGE

At Last, Complete Record of Electric Costs!

FOR years the question of electric costs has been shrouded in mystery. It has been possible to determine quite adequately the cost per kilowatt hour of electricity from the point of generation to the busbars but the cost of the same unit from the busbars to the customer's meter belongs to the area of darkness. Now an indisputable authority, the New York Power Authority, operating under the aegis of the sovereign state of New York, has made a report on the cost of distribution of electricity which throws light on every darkened area. This report has been sent to the President of the United States, the governor of New York, and the chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

The major findings and conclusions established by this survey may be summarized as follows:

(1) A rate schedule based on 2½ cents per kilowatt hour, as the reasonable cost of distributing electricity to homes with an average annual consumption of 600 kilowatt hours, will be ample to cover the cost of service throughout the state, as determined from investigation of 17 typical municipalities in New York State which were included in the survey. This conclusion has been checked against the results of similar studies of the cost of distribution of 12 other cities, most of them in other states, where full data for determining the cost were available.

(2) This 2½ cents covers the cost of distribution only. The additional cost of current ready to distribute, including generation, transmission and substation, brings the total cost of electric service for residential consumers to 3½ cents per kilowatt hour for an average annual use of 600 kilowatt hours. This figure provides for all legitimate expenses, for a 6 per cent return on all useful fixed capital and for an additional 5½ per cent on such capital to cover depreciation, insurance and taxes.

(3) Under existing rate schedules in New York State such residential service is supplied at an average rate of approximately 6 cents per kilowatt hour. The average charge ranges from 4 cents in the area immediately adjacent to Niagara Falls up to more than 9 cents in other areas. If schedules were adjusted to the cost of service, established in this survey, the saving of 2½ cents a kilowatt hour would mean a total annual saving of \$33,680,483 on the 1,496,910,365 kilowatt hours purchased by 2,970,000 residential customers.

(4) Similarly, under existing rate schedules in New York State, the average consumption of 2,198 kilowatt hours supplied to retail commercial consumers of electricity costs them an average of 4.9 cents a kilowatt hour. If their rate were adjusted to the cost of distribution, as shown in this report, they would enjoy a saving of more than 2 cents a kilowatt hour, or a total annual saving of \$29,-

New York Power Authority traces cost from generator to consumer's meter. Presents report to President of the United States.

658,890 on the 1,482,944,489 kilowatt hours which they purchase.

(5) The application of this principle to the retail, residential and commercial service in all states within transmission distance of the St. Lawrence power project, on the basis of census figures for 1932, would show a possible annual saving of \$181,794,887 and on the 7,007,113,045 kilowatt hours purchased by consumers in these classes, as a result of the use of St. Lawrence power to establish a yardstick for electric rates. While this report contains no detailed street lighting costs, a further annual saving of more than \$14,000,000 is indicated for this service to municipalities.

(6) On the basis of the abundant use of electricity, which is the objective of the state in developing St. Lawrence power as a public project, the cost of providing more than 600 kilowatt hours to residential customers is the truly significant figure. An average use of 1,200 kilowatt hours or more is feasible in the homes and on the farms when rates are reduced to reasonable levels. With such increased consumption the cost figures developed in this survey warrant a rate schedule in which the energy charge will fall rapidly, making possible an average rate of approximately 2 cents a kilowatt hour for 250 kilowatt hours a month. When St. Lawrence power is available to carry the state's base load, the cost of operating heavy heating appliances should be less than a cent a kilowatt hour.

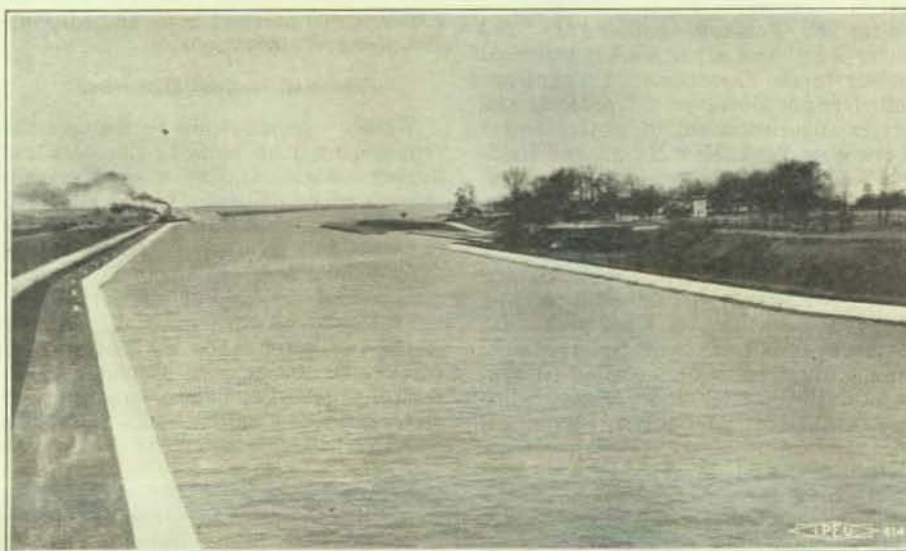
(7) As average annual residential use

increases, the cost of distribution established by this survey decreases from 2.5 cents for an average use of 600 kilowatt hours to approximately 1.7 cents for an average consumption of 1,200 kilowatt hours, 1.1 cents for an average use of 2,400 kilowatt hours and 0.7 cents per kilowatt hour for an average use of 4,800 kilowatt hours a year. These figures, which apply to the cost of distribution only, are outside figures providing ample allowance for private operation, including a reasonable return on useful fixed capital, together with depreciation, insurance, taxes and a margin for all other contingencies.

(8) The total cost to the consumer of residential electric service, including generation, transmission and transformation, in addition to distribution, should not exceed 3.5 cents per kilowatt hour for an average annual use of 600 kilowatt hours, 2.7 cents per kilowatt hour for an average of 1,200 kilowatt hours, 2.1 cents for an average of 2,400 kilowatt hours and 1.7 cents for an average of 4,800 kilowatt hours. This provides for all legitimate expenses, for a reasonable return on useful fixed capital, for necessary depreciation, insurance and taxes.

(9) Judging from the analysis of a number of public plants, the foregoing costs can be materially lowered where a municipality undertakes the public distribution of electricity, even though the same percentage on fixed capital is allowed to cover return on investment, depreciation and property, franchise and income taxes now levied on private companies by municipal, state and federal governments. Such reduction in costs will be found in the expense items. Actually through lower return on capital, and especially as they amortize the investment in their properties, public plants can still further reduce the cost

(Continued on page 548)



St. Lawrence Will Furnish Power to New York State. A View of the Great River Through the Welland Canal.

Capacity to Produce 1.7 Times Actual Sum

A NEW report on American capacity to produce, made under government auspices, again directs attention to the inadequacy of haphazard economy.

If the purchasing power had been adequate to meet the increased production of goods at the potentially high volume, 692,000,000,000 of dollars of goods would have been produced and distributed since 1929 instead of 405,000,000,000 actually. This increased production would not have entailed a waste of raw materials the report shows.

The report of the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity was conducted at the outset under the auspices of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and was finished under the guidance of the Works Division of the New York City's Public Welfare Department. It was transmitted to Langdon W. Post, Tenement House Commissioner.

The deprivation of \$287,000,000,000 in commodities, it is pointed out, is not to be laid solely at the door of depression. Masses of the population were inadequately fed and clothed even in 1929 when people drew \$81,000,000,000 from their purses to pay for these goods and services. Limited by physical factors and knowledge alone, the productive array in that "halcyon" year could have turned out more than \$135,000,000,000 in tangible income—but it didn't.

The inadequacy of production was emphasized by the uneven distribution of buying power, culminating in 1929, which resulted, states the report: first, in difficulties in the disposal of produce; second, in increased inventories; third, in undue pressure upon entrepreneurs; fourth, in the great price collapse; and fifth, the depression.

Several leading authorities were associated with the National Survey. Felix J. Frazer, economist and laboratory engineer, was director of research. The various divisions and the men who headed them were: Fuels and energy—Walter N. Polakov, author of "The Power Age" and other works, technical advisor to the Government's Tennessee Valley power development project, and former superintendent of motive power of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; food processing and chemicals—Graham L. Montgomery, managing editor of "Food Industries" and for many years technical expert in the power and chemical fields; minerals and housing—Pomeroy C. Merrill, mining authority identified in the past with numerous national and international mining projects; transportation—Douglas L. Cullison, civil engineer and transport authority particularly identified with railroad problems; textiles—James L. Hollings, mill expert on yarns and textiles and former government cotton authority; agriculture—William Smith, plant pathology and rural economics expert; survey editor—Montgomery Schuyler, municipal engineer and former asso-

New report differs from Brookings Institution finding. Prosperity for all shown possible.

ciate editor of "Engineering News-Record" and of "The Magazine of Business." Prior to the final collation of its findings, the full staff of assistant technicians, statisticians, draftsmen and stenographers brought the Survey complement to 64 persons.

Under pertinent consumption headings—food, clothing, housing, transportation, personal goods and services, health, education, and recreation—the comprehensive findings are summarized:

Underfeeding of Millions

Food was ample in quantity in 1929—but even so, unequitable distribution resulted in the inadequate feeding of 16,000,000, or 59 per cent of the total number of families. Consumption of starches and sugars was much too high, while that of fruits, vegetables and meats was much too low. But the Survey found that food processing facilities were entirely adequate to care for the recommended consumption commensurate with a decent standard of living.

Without straining capacity, nearly twice as much clothing—a fitting outfit—could have been dealt out in 1929. In that year, 57,000,000 men and boys purchased 29,000,000 suits (roughly but half a suit per capita), 9,000,000 coats, 173,000,000 shirts, etc.—but they could have had 79,000,000 suits, 21,000,000 coats, and 396,000,000 shirts. Likewise, some 57,000,000 women and girls purchased 206,000,000 dresses and frocks, some 614,000,000 pairs of hose (excluding girls'), and 259,000,000 pieces of underwear. But they could have had 485,000,000 dresses and frocks, 1,069,000,000 pairs of hose, and 510,000,000 pieces of underwear.

Planned Budget Described

Wholly without strain on the capacity productions just named, the National Survey budget, drafted to meet a suitable standard of living, would allot 67,000,000 suits and 363,000,000 shirts to the men and boys of the country; and 275,000,000 dresses, 681,000,000 pairs of hose, and 427,000,000 pieces of underwear to the women and girls. As for men's and boys' coats, the budget calls for 28,000,000 against a computed capacity of but 27,000,000—but the minor discrepancy of a million coats would be a comparatively unimportant production "wrinkle." It could easily be ironed out.

As for housing, 60 per cent of our people are shown to be financially unable to live in proper homes. Only some \$2,262,000,000 were spent for home building in 1929. The average number of dwell-

ing units built each year from 1920-1930 was 434,964, indicating an utterly unsatisfactory replacement rate of 1.5 per cent. To meet this lack, the budget calls for 1,550,000 new homes each year, a program which would offer no difficulty since there are ample construction supplies available.

The survey likewise showed that our transportation facilities are capable of caring for any prospective passenger traffic; and with a few replacements and renovating of equipment, a substantial increase in freight carriage could be effected. In addition, the budget shows that a 23 per cent annual increase in automobiles over 1929 production would be feasible—and more, if additional roads were provided and more oil "cracked" for gasoline.

Tobacco, writing materials, toilet accessories, perfumes—all these could be provided in greater quantities to meet the real needs of the people. And it is a safe assumption, according to the study, that the range of various personal services (as distinct from the production of goods) could readily be expanded through enlistment of additional personnel.

Facilities for health—medical, dental, hospitalization, etc.—were found to be poorly distributed. True health services have been far beyond the average purse. The 1929 health bill was found to be but \$26 per capita, whereas even with present facilities it could have been \$42. Of course, the 1929 figure does not tell the real story—the story of the many who had less than \$26 or even none at all.

In education, the 1929 total cost was only slightly more than \$3,500,000,000 as compared with the \$11,500,000,000 which the Survey shows to be desirable. No obstacle would be offered in materials and services, since teachers, buildings, and supplies are amply available.

With a substantial theatre seating capacity, numerous athletic fields, and wide productive facilities for manufacturing radios, sporting goods, and the various other elements of amusement endeavor, the present study finds our recreation "plant" ready to meet the prophesied public demands upon it. Granted, the range of recreation is an indefinite quantity. The Survey's budget allots some \$12,000,000,000—double the 1929 estimate—to this field, but even this indicates an underestimation in the light of possibilities.

Half the joy of life is in little things taken on the run. Let us run if we must—even the sands do that—but let us keep our hearts young and our eyes open that nothing worth our while shall escape us. And everything is worth its while if we only grasp it and its significance.

—Victor Cherbuliez.

Equality causes no war.—Solon.

Ogburn's Book More Rhetoric Than Reality

LABOR is familiar with the problem of men and machines. It has realistically faced this problem for the last 10 years. Now enters the list of publications on the subject, "You and Machines," by William F. Ogburn, Ph.D., University of Chicago, and published by the Rockefeller Foundation. The Ogburn book represents the academic spirit and method at its worst. It is rhetorical and contents itself with a description of what machines are doing to men, rather than to analyzing the problem and offering a solution.

Ogburn: "The difference between the white man and the Indian may be written in one word—machine."

Comment: This is one of the hasty generalizations of this brochure. White men have been known to enter the forest and to live like Indians as skilfully as Indians themselves, and Indians have been known to enter civilization and compete under machine economy as well as white men. Human nature is adaptable and races have nothing to do with the lack of or gift for adaptability.

Ogburn: "Just a few years ago the talking pictures took away the jobs of 10,000 American musicians. They did not throw stones at the movie palaces."

Comment: The American musicians in question did not react as the weavers of Germany did against the machine simply because they are not a disorganized mob, but a well-disciplined union of intelligent artists who knew something of scientific planning and above all else, how to co-operate in facing the machine problem. Not one word in this pamphlet of more than 50 pages refers to the value of union co-operation in aiding workers to face the machine problem. Mr. Ogburn seems well informed on the superficial aspects of machine economy but does not know that one American union has been able to secure a tax upon the machine in its industry, which tax goes to an unemployment fund.

Ogburn: "It is doubtful whether the business depression of the 1930's created many new pools of technological unemployed."

Fallacy Revealed

Comment: This is a gratuitous assumption. Thousands of new patents for labor-saving devices have been filed with the Patent Office during the depression. Economists of the U. S. Department of Labor unofficially estimate that if the 1929 level of prosperity could be restored, there would still be 5,000,000 men unemployed.

Ogburn: "Inventions also make new jobs."

Comment: This assumption is based upon the theory that the new inventions of the present are of the kind and character of the past. Inventions of automatic machinery produce some new jobs, but do not produce the number of jobs that would have been produced if the inventions were not automatic.

"You and Machines" describes, but fails to analyze problem, and offers no solution. Backed by Rockefeller Foundation.

Ogburn: "Many people can own a single company."

Comment: This is the beginning of the "whitewash" by Professor Ogburn of the system of absentee ownership now in effect. It is true there is a comparatively large number of stockholders in corporations but the control of these corporations is in the hands of a few banks. The clash today is not between stockholders and management against labor, but the clash is finance against management and labor. Not a word about financial control of machines and machine economy occurs in this brochure. Mr. Ogburn pretends that it is the machine that has worked the revolution in our economy. It is not our machinery, but those who control it.

Ogburn: "Wage earners sometimes become part owners of machines by buying

stock in the corporations that employ them."

Non-Control Offered

Comment: This hoary and exploded theory of democratic management is again trotted out by the Chicago University professor. No stock ever purchased by a worker carried with it voting power, and since the depression few spokesmen for big business have had the temerity to urge stock ownership as the solution of the machine problem.

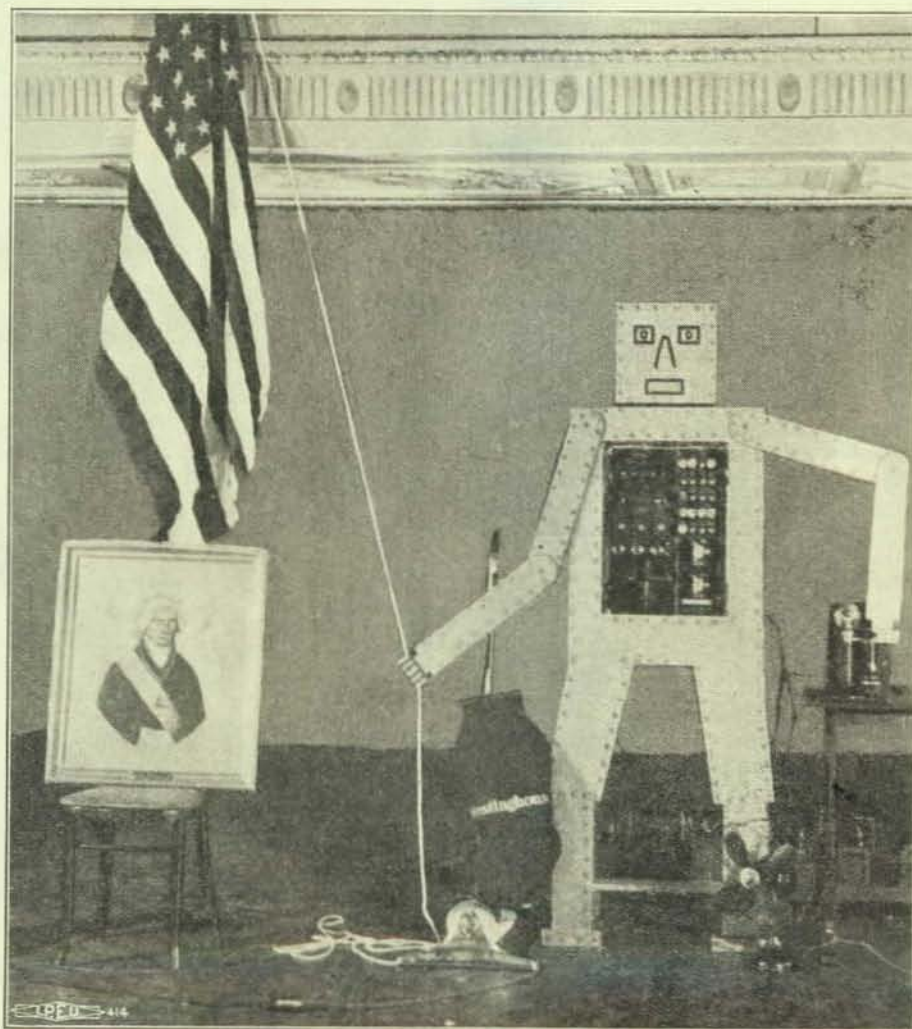
Ogburn: "We might force all workers to save by taking out insurance against unemployment, as is done in many countries."

Comment: Apparently Mr. Ogburn's idea of unemployment insurance is that created by the workmen on their own meager wages. He says nothing about reserve funds created by the employers or a government sponsored unemployment insurance.

Ogburn: "Many industries need strong young men and won't hire a man over 50 years of age."

Comment: "There is no proof that middle-aged men cannot operate ma-

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THE SOULLESS MAN STRUTS HIS STUFF

Employment Offered by Automatic Heat

WITH indications that Federal Housing activities will result in a greatly expanded home construction by the spring of 1935, come intimations of a strong demand for electrical conveniences. The home of the future will be electrified just as far as the purse of the buyer will allow and equipped with many electrical labor-saving devices. Among such devices, rapidly increasing in popularity, is automatic heat.

While electricity as a heating medium is too expensive to use, except in warm climates and for short periods of time, the electrically regulated heating plant, burning any fuel, may actually be operated at less cost than the old hand-stoked boiler because the rooms may be kept at just the temperature desired instead of at alternate periods of overheating and chilling. Such a system may be installed with a separately controlled hook-up to the domestic hot water storage tank that may be used both summer and winter.

While the added cost of automatic heat may seem to put it beyond the grasp of the prospective small home owner, with intelligent architectural designing it is possible to make economies that will balance the additional cost. Most people would rather have a well-equipped house even at a sacrifice of space, particularly when it is space they do not really use. It seems evident that the old-fashioned basement is on its way out. The use of basements for recreation rooms shows the realization of home owners that this waste space ought to be used; but with its low ceiling, concrete floor, tangle of heating pipes, and lack of light and air, it is not the ideal place for living quarters. And, of course, when money is limited the home owner will not be able to afford the extra expense of fitting up this room anyway, so many basements remain empty except for the heating plant.

When it is clearly shown to the builder of the \$5,000 home that he may include the cost of a dust-free, enclosed, automatic heating system if he will balance the expenditure by eliminating his basement it will not be hard to convince the intelligent man that he should choose what will give him most convenience and comfort.

Balance of Costs Possible

The cost of the automatic, electrically operated system will run approximately \$300 more than the system with hand-stoked boiler. In the two-story house the basement represents about 10 per cent of the cost of the house, or \$500 in the \$5,000 house. (In a bungalow type the complete basement would, of course, mean a larger percentage of the cost.) The theoretical cost of an extra, small room, about 8 x 10, on the main floor of the house for the heating equipment, would be about \$200. All of these figures are the merest approximations, for the actual costs will vary greatly with the

Consumer demand for electrically controlled heating and cooling of homes described by authority.

individual house plan and the price of the equipment selected, but what we are trying to show is how the owner of even the low-priced home may include automatic heat in his specifications.

With a small-sized heater room it is practical to have it fire-proofed, making for greater safety; although the electrical controls themselves make the equipment safer than the hand-fired boiler, since overheating is automatically checked.

While there are many satisfactory

heating systems, there are three main types, designed for particular fuels: coal, oil and gas. The home builder naturally makes his choice with one eye on the comparative costs of these fuels in his locality. Coal is available everywhere, and with the underfeed stoker, which burns the lowest grade, the house may be heated inexpensively and conveniently. Some of these systems are so complete that the home-owner's only duties are to call the coal man for deliveries and the ash man to remove the ashes, which have been automatically deposited in a bin.

Oil-burning equipment is popular everywhere, and the past few years have resulted in great improvement to burners, bringing the operating cost within the reach of the small home owner in most localities.

The gas-fired boiler may be contained

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MECHANICAL ARTS LAY BASIS FOR ARTS OF LIFE IN THE HOME

Is Panama Canal Threatened From Within?

By SOJOURNER

IN continental United States a condition wherein citizens of a foreign nation would be in the employ of the War and Navy Departments within the limits of their defense areas, such as fortifications, army posts, navy yards, naval bases, etc., would be considered as being untenable and preposterous. From information recently received it appears that about 10,000 or more aliens are employed by the War and Navy Departments in the Panama Canal Zone, as against 3,300 United States citizens. A ratio of three aliens to one American. Many of these are employed in the actual defense areas, that is, where the guns are and where the naval vessels are stationed.

To appreciate the Panama Canal as a national defense project of vital importance to the welfare of the United States, the reader should look, as I did, into his geography book at a map of the two American continents and note the extremely narrow connecting link of land between them, called the Isthmus of Panama. Then note also that by passing the United States Navy through the Panama Canal the mileage by sea from the Pacific Coast naval stations of California and Washington to those on the Atlantic Coast, and vice versa, is reduced by some 9,000 miles otherwise necessary around the entire continent of South America, a good four weeks' steaming for a fleet in formation. The recent passage of the Pacific Fleet to the Atlantic Ocean in less than two days emphasizes the strategic importance of this gigantic waterway. A conservative estimate of the amount of United States dollars spent during the construction of the Canal is about \$350,000,000, and the amount spent to date for the Army and the Navy fortifications and their accessories is about \$250,000,000, making a total of \$600,000,000. Army and Navy demands will materially increase this total during the next 10 years.

Defensive as Well as Commercial

The immensity and permanency of the Canal itself—the huge size of the Naval Station at Coco Solo, which includes a submarine base and a fleet air base capable of extreme war demands—the vast areas of the Army air fields (France Field on the Atlantic side and Albrook Field on the Pacific side) with their provisions to house airplanes in galore; the extensive army posts of Fort Davis and Fort Clayton, the former on the Atlantic side and the latter on the Pacific side, each with buildings

Member raises important question. Aliens are working in defense areas. Introduces bill looking toward protection.

for the use of thousands of troops of all branches of the service; the virtually impregnable fortifications of Fort Amador, Fort Sherman, and Fort Randolph, with their batteries of 16-inch, 14-inch, 12-inch and six-inch long range guns, supplemented with dozens of powerful 12-inch mortars; the probable 100 or more anti-aircraft guns scattered throughout the hills of the 500 square miles of Canal Zone territory and adjacent strategic locations in the Republic of Panama; the hundreds upon hundreds of buildings for the housing of airplanes, troops, equipment, etc.; the magnitude of the locks at Gatun, Pedro Miguel, and Miraflores, with the marvelous operating machinery capable of handling any type of commercial or naval vessel 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide, with a smoothness and surety of operation permitting the transit of the Canal from ocean to ocean in *eight hours* instead of 30 days around South America; the five enormous concrete docks in Cristobal and the one in Balboa, each 1,000 feet long and 300 feet wide, with other piers and docks; the oil handling and coaling plants for vessels; the marine shops at Balboa with a 1,000-foot drydock, capable of major marine repairs; the commissary warehouses, industrial plants, abattoir, cold storage and ice plants, sales stores for employees, etc., planned for the care in time of war for some 50,000 troops and civilians; the model townsites of Balboa, Ancon, Pedro Miguel, Gatun, and Cristobal for the civilian employees; the newly completed Madden Dam for impounding the water of the Chagres River into a huge reserve

lake, at a cost of \$15,000,000 to insure a supply of water for the Canal during the dry seasons between December and April; these and many other features in connection with the Panama Canal cannot be understood, visualized, nor appreciated, unless seen and have explained during a visit as I did. Would that more of the delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention had made the trip to or from San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal.

Bill To Be Introduced

From intimate information given the writer, the Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal and affiliated with the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and representing 32 local unions of 25 national organizations, is introducing a bill in this Congress similar to the one introduced in the last Congress by Representative Connery, which provides for the employment of United States citizens in all skilled positions on the Panama Canal. This bill is intended to provide employment for 2,000 or more United States citizens by replacement from the thousands of positions now held by the citizens of foreign nations. These positions are not common or unskilled labor, approximately half of them carpenters, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, and other skilled crafts. About 500 of them are clerks, some of whom are holding positions of responsibility requiring bonding. This bill is being opposed by the governor of the Panama Canal, Colonel J. L. Schley, as has been done by previous governors and the War Department in general. The reason given for this opposition is that by employing cheap alien workers, 90 per cent of whom are England's negro subjects from the British West Indies, the operating costs of the Canal will be decreased by a couple of million dollars per year. Does military strategy favor aliens to a nation's own citizens?

The estimate of the Metal Trades Council is about \$1,500,000 a year increase in salaries, and about \$11,000,000 as immediate expense for houses to accommodate the new employees and their families. An adequate rental charge is made for living quarters on a replacement basis over a number of years, so that the original appropriation would come back to the United States Treasury eventually, so far as the housing is concerned. The salaries would be returned through the purchasing of food, clothing, etc. I am told that the employees of the Panama Canal are not extended the free housing, retire-

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IN THE GREAT CANAL.

Call on Utility Stockholders to Fight

THE ASSOCIATED MAGAZINE (formerly a house organ for the Associated Gas and Electric System, a widespread public utility) has become with the October issue an outspoken political weapon against the federal power program. The entire issue of the October number is devoted to stirring up political sentiment and seeking to get 10,000,000 security holders to write letters to their Senators and Congressmen. The issue states: "Our aim is to point out these ill-effects to the 10,000,000 utility investors, 65,000,000 insurance policy holders, the 45,000 bank depositors, the thousands of hospitals, churches, welfare and educational institutions, whose savings and funds are directly and indirectly in jeopardy because of political experiment."

The issue goes on to tell the utility investors what to put in the letters to their Congressmen. The following are examples:

"Municipalities, states and the federal government have all taken part in increasing utility taxation. Two measures adopted by the federal government during the past year are the most damaging at the present time to your investments. It is these two measures which we suggest that you write about in your letters to your legislators, calling their attention

Associated Gas & Electric asks 10,000,000 to write to Congress. Fears public ownership program.

to the ill effects of these laws upon your invested savings.

"Under the new federal revenue act it is no longer legal for federal income taxes to be paid on the combined net income of a group of companies (permissible since 1921). Each company must pay its own tax, irrespective of its relation to other companies. This new requirement will mean for some public utility holding companies that income which they derive from their subsidiaries may be taxed, not once, but two or three times before it reaches the top holding company.

"Shift of the 3 per cent federal tax on sales of electricity from the consumer to the producing companies, effective as of September 1, 1933, constitutes a particularly heavy burden on the utilities whose rates and return on investment are under the control of regulatory commissions.

"It is estimated that these two measures mentioned above, alone, will cost the

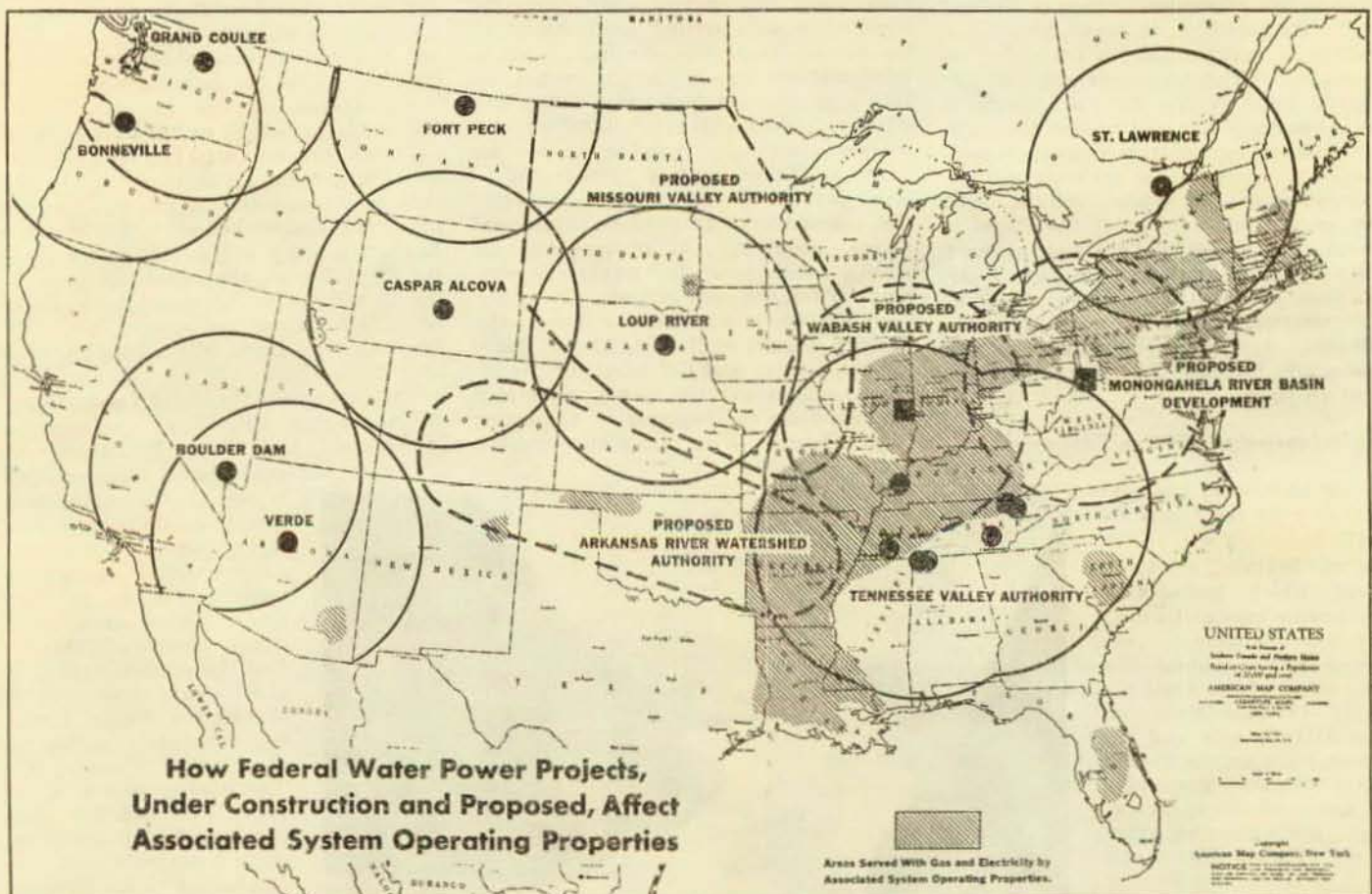
Associated System more than \$4,000,000 additional taxes for 1934, which means there will be \$4,000,000 less cash for the payment of interest and dividends."

The Associated Magazine finds the editorials of David Lawrence much to its liking. It quotes several pages of these editorials as part of the propaganda against the federal power program. It devotes several pages to the Ontario Hydro-electric development in Canada and the proposed St. Lawrence development. A double page map shows the possibilities of federal water power projects. The Associated Magazine believes that development of these power projects by the federal government will place heavy burdens on American taxpayers.

It appears that the electrical utilities have joined forces with the coal interests. The map showing the proposed federal projects has been prepared by the National Coal Association and reprinted in the bulletin of the Associated Gas and Electric Company. As a sample of the type of propaganda that the coal association and the electric utilities are putting out, we suggest consideration of the following:

"It is estimated by the National Coal Association that they will duplicate ex-

(Continued on page 549)



Electric Utilities Join Hands With the National Coal Association to Give Publicity to This Forecast of Government Power Projects. Incidentally It Is a More Broadly-Visioned Public Power Program Than Any Agency Favorable to Power Has Conceived.

Less Rugged Individualism and More Plan

"New Frontiers": by Honorable Henry A. Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc., publishers, 336 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Price, \$2.00.

LIKE an 18-year-old boy, half lad and half man, the United States stands between two worlds. Forced by circumstances to abandon the old, familiar ways, we are as yet hesitant to strike forth on the untrod paths ahead. The new world opening before us is described by the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture in his recent book, "New Frontiers." He depicts it as a social wilderness which we must conquer as surely as the pioneers of the nineteenth century mastered our physical plains and mountains on their march to the Pacific.

It is the same old world, yet it is a new, vastly different world. New standards must be set up and new rules of the game proclaimed. Its work must be the work of "social engineers." Like a rapidly-growing city, with increasingly heavy traffic, we must turn our thoughts to erecting traffic lights—the stop and go signs necessary to direct the activities of our expanded industries.

For years big business, banks and railroads have made their influence felt in our national capital, a condition which Secretary Wallace aptly terms "private ownership of government." Now that the tables have turned, industrialists vigorously object to any effort of the government in trying to influence them. It was very fine, they thought, when their Uncle Sam established high tariffs, set up definite freight rates, extended loans through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and permitted group price-fixing under the NRA codes. But at the suggestion that they should submit to any regulatory rules in return they wave a red flag at Uncle and cry "Keep the government out of business." Nevertheless, government and business must learn to work more closely together in the coming era, Secretary Wallace believes. Unless we stabilize on a middle course soon, the rush we are now experiencing away from uncontrolled capitalism may roll our ship of state over onto the side of socialism, communism or fascism.

Vast Changes Made

Four fundamental economic changes have taken place in this country. They make it necessary for us to drastically revamp some of our old ideas.

1. There are no more free unsettled lands to which the unemployed may turn. Today the jobless remain in our cities.

2. Our mechanical machinery of production has been allowed to race ahead of our economic machinery of distribution and consumption. Technological improvement in industry not only increases unemployment, but also falsely stimulates industry to produce more goods than the consumer's purchasing power will permit him to buy.

Secretary of Agriculture writes a book, which gains a wide reading. Vigorous, lucid, exhilarating, challenge to American people.

3. Large corporations have gained control of our industrial activity. By destroying free competition in the open market they have upset the former economic balance in the distribution of our national income between industrialists, farmers, wage earners and the consuming public as a whole.

4. Our status has suddenly shifted from that of a young debtor to that of a mature creditor nation. This alteration in our relationship with other countries of the world is probably the most vital but least apprehended change which has occurred. We went into the World War owing other nations money; when we came out everyone else owed money to us. This shift necessitates a corresponding shift in the balance of our trade with the rest of the world. In order that our debtors may acquire money with which to repay us, we must accept more goods from them than we send to them. The resulting requisite that we either increase imports from abroad or decrease exports, the United States has steadfastly refused to recognize. We have not only continued to lend more and more money abroad but at the same time we have set up ever-higher tariff walls to keep foreign products out of our country. We thus make it impossible for debtor nations to repay us either in gold, which they have not, or in goods, which they have. Revaluing the dollar may ease the situation temporarily but it is no permanent cure. In this connection Secretary Wallace writes:

"During the war the money illusion was used as a sort of hypodermic to enable us to do certain things cheerfully even though they meant a headache later. Led on by the money illusion we did terrible things during the war; and since the war we have been taking monetary headache powders of one kind and another continually. We still do not want to face fundamental facts."

Export Market's Loss

As a result of our pig-headed foreign loan and foreign trade policies, Europe has been forced to undertake the production of her own foodstuffs and raw materials. We have lost practically our entire export market for agricultural products, and we stand to lose a sizable share of our loans in addition.

Tariffs are always bad from the standpoint of the farmer. They raise the prices of the goods he buys but do not affect the prices of the things he sells.

To Secretary Wallace our tariff policy appears as one of the first rules which we must change under the new economy. We cannot reduce our exports because we have already lost most of our export market; we can, however, increase our imports if we will but lower the tariff barriers now keeping foreign products out. Besides, many of our tariff-protected industries are no longer weaklings. They have grown into lusty monopolies, quite capable of competing without subsidy in the open world market.

Other new rules which we must adopt include the bringing of freight rates more into line with trucking transportation costs, the decentralization of industry, the taking of eroded, unproductive farm lands out of use in exchange for more fertile areas, the planned use and care of our public domain, and the development of small, self-subsistence homestead communities in which our unemployed families may devote half their efforts to industrial occupations and half to raising foodstuffs for their own consumption.

Secretary Wallace touches briefly on the endeavors of various of the New Deal organizations to restore economic balance to our social order. He then goes more thoroughly into the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Due to the loss of our farmer export markets, unsold surplus farm products have been gradually accumulating in this country for more than a decade. Approximately 40,000,000 acres, or more than 10 per cent of all our farm lands are annually producing crops in excess of our domestic consumption.

Restricted Production Explained

In 1933 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration worked out schemes for the relief of the producers of our most distressed commodities—cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn, dairy products and beef. Plans varied according to the needs of each product, but the underlying scheme was to pay the farmer cash on his agreement to leave a certain portion of his acreage out of production that year. Thus, individual and group interests were made to coincide. Funds for these operations were obtained by placing processing taxes on the cotton and flour mills, the factories, canners and packing houses purchasing these farm supplies. Ultimately the consumer paid the processing tax, but something had to be done to raise farm prices in relation to non-agricultural prices.

In the case of corn, surplus crops had encouraged an over-breeding of hogs. The Administration stepped in and purchased at good prices the young pigs which farmers could not profitably sell on the market. These pigs were slaughtered and turned over to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which used them to feed the needy.

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Tacoma Airport Has A-1 Lighting

By H. E. WOOD, L. U. No. 76

THIS field is circular, 3,000 feet in diameter with four runways crossing it and extending beyond the circle boundary sufficiently to make the runways 3,500 feet or more in length. The runways are all 500 feet in width. They are known as the North and South, the Northeast and Southwest, the East and West, and the Southeast and Northwest Runways.

Boundary Lighting. This system consists of three circuits of 1,000 lumen lights mounted in weatherproof guarded standard fittings supported on a four-foot length of one-and-one-fourth-inch galvanized iron pipe erected from a cast iron safety coil vault and skirted with a galvanized iron cone painted yellow with black band.

Current is supplied through three R. C. O. C. switches mounted in the substation. The current goes through three series lighting transformers and out onto the circuits, through safety coils of approximately 50 lights and then through a grounded return to the transformers.

Primary Flood Lights. General illumination of the field is obtained with 18 3,000-watt floodlights, 16 of which are mounted on 18-foot steel towers and two of which are mounted on the hangar roof.

These lights are 32-volt and receive current from 3,000-watt, 4,000/32-volt transformers located in the enclosed base of each tower, and supplied with 4,000-volt feed through a R. C. O. C., remotely controlled, located in the same enclosure.

These floodlights are located about the field about 300 feet beyond the boundary lights, generally one on each side of a runway.

Secondary Floodlights. It is necessary to light the runways by a system of secondary floodlights as they extend out beyond the range of the primary flood lighting. This is accomplished by the use of two to four 1,000-watt floodlights spaced about 250 feet apart along the sides of the runway. These lights are 110-volt and are supplied with current from 4,000/110-volt transformers located in the tower most convenient to that runway. These lights are controlled by the same switch as the floodlight on the tower.

Approach Lights. These lights are used to give the incoming plane the safe range in landing, to clear the surrounding obstructions such as trees, pole lines and buildings. They are 1,000 lumen lamps used in 16-inch floodlights equipped with aviation green lenses. They are mounted so the one closest to the runway is four feet above ground while the other is at a 10/1 grade above it, as if the outside light is 100 feet out it will be 14 feet above ground. These lights are supplied through safety coils in the boundary circuits. There are 32 of them.

Wind Tee. A wind tee is outlined with neon lighting and supplied with current

Member lays out model job in western state.

through a safety coil in a boundary circuit.

Obstruction Lights. These are standard weatherproof lighting fixtures similar to the boundary light fixtures mounted on each tower and with each secondary floodlight standard they are supplied also through safety coils on the boundary circuits.

Ceiling Light. This is a 500-watt standard ceiling light and supplied with 110-volt current from a supply in the substation.

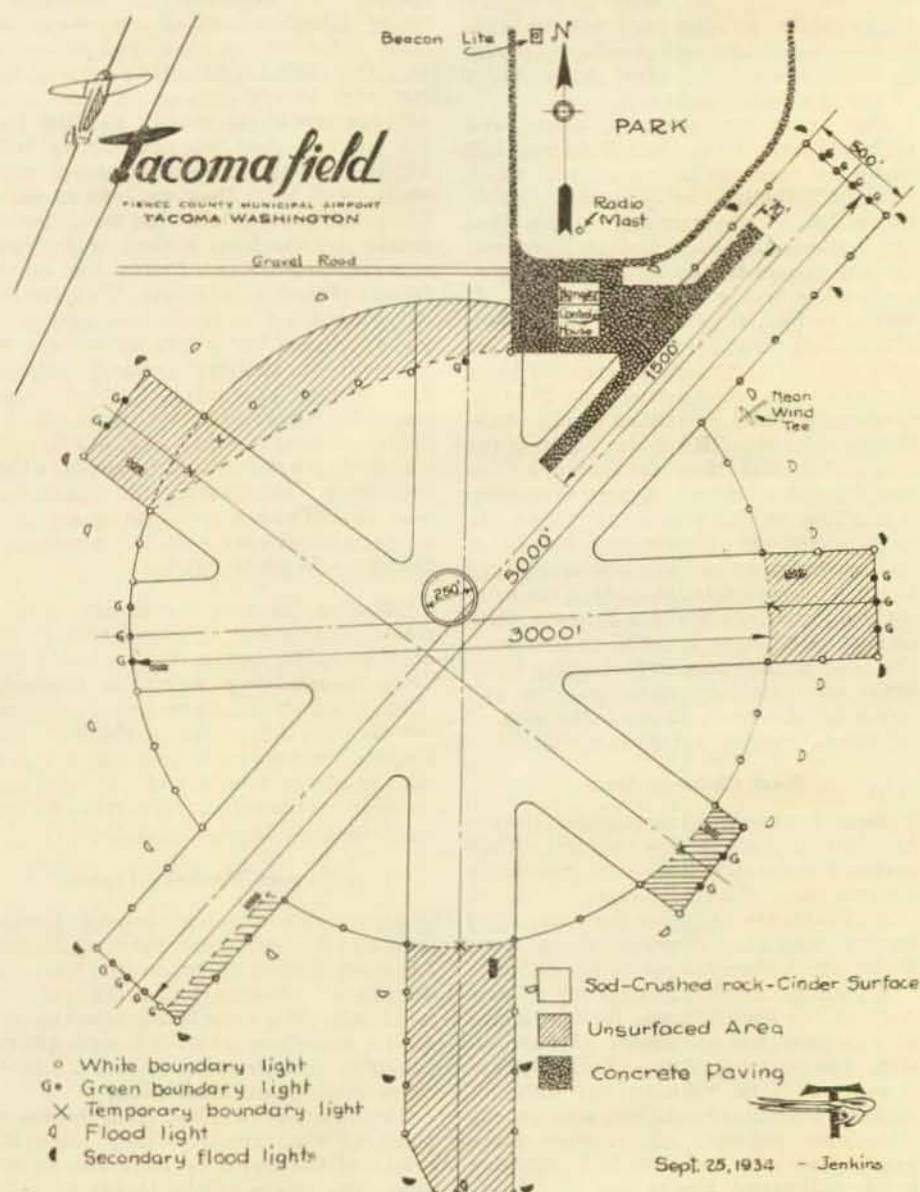
The Beacon. This light is supplied with current direct from the transmission

line beyond the confines of the airport but controlled from the control house at the hangar.

Control. The control of the lighting is located in a glass-covered house at the hangar where planes land. This house is located about 100 feet from a concrete substation where the switching is done.

The control is simple. There is one switch, a pistol grip drum type which actuates the R. C. O. C. switches in each tower. It is so arranged that a plane coming in on any runway has six to eight primary floods and the runway floods in that locale lighted behind the plane with no illumination ahead of it. This lighting is sufficient to meet the Department of Commerce requirements of .12-foot candles in any part of the field. Incidentally the control wires running to each tower are No. 16. The boundary

(Continued on page 548)



What United States Presidents May Read

AFTER the President of the United States ends one of his crowded days filled with conferences and snarled problems, he may now retire to his library and find at his hand a selected list of 200 books which may well be said to mirror the whole panorama of modern life. Booksellers of the United States have co-operated together to put this group of books in the White House. The books have been chosen sagaciously by a committee of American critics with catholic taste, and if the President, weary with his day's work, would like to read a good mystery story, he may take down "The Maltese Falcon" by Dashiell Hammett, or the "Celebrated Cases of Charlie Chan" by Earl Derr Biggers, or if he wishes to engage his mind in certain material pursuits he may read "Eat, Drink and Be Merry in Maryland", by F. P. Stieff, or "Just Fishing", by Ray Bergman, or should the President want more serious types he could turn to the work of the Democratic keynoter, Claude Bowers' "Beveridge and the Progressive Era." There is a long list of biographies, including Silas Bent's "Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes," Robert Winston's "Robert E. Lee." Poetry, science, travels and children's books are well represented. Economics is not slighted. The President's sharp critic, Mark Sullivan, is well represented. The New Dealers, Russia, the consumers' angle on economy and the New Deal are all treated in this collection.

Biography

Austin, Mary—"Earth Horizon."
Belloc, Hilaire—"Richelieu."
Bent, Silas—"Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes."
Bradford, Gamaliel—"Journal."
Brittain, Vera—"Testament of Youth."
Brooks, Van Wyck—"Emerson."
Chapman, Frank M.—"Autobiography of a Bird Lover."
Darrow, Clarence—"The Story of My Life."
Dennett, Tyler—"John Hay."
Gilfillan, Lauren—"I Went to Pitt College."
Grenfell, Sir Wilfred—"Forty Years for Labrador."
James, Marquis—"Andrew Jackson."
James, Henry—"Life of Charles W. Eliot." Two volumes.
Johnson, James Weldon—"Along This Way."
Lagerlof, Selma—"Memories of My Childhood."
Liddell Hart, B. H.—"Colonel Lawrence."
Lockhart, Bruce—"British Agent."
Longworth, Alice—"Crowded Hours."
Munthe, Dr. Axel—"The Story of San Michele."
Neale, J. E.—"Queen Elizabeth."
Nevins, Allan—"Grover Cleveland."
Nijinsky, Romola—"Nijinsky."
O'Sullivan, Maurice—"Twenty Years A-Growing."
Palmer, Frederick—"Newton D. Baker: America at War."

Booksellers place 200 selected volumes in White House. Wide range manifested.

Pringle, H. F.—"Theodore Roosevelt."
Steffens, Lincoln—"Autobiography."
Stein, Gertrude—"Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas."
Wald, Lillian D.—"Windows on Henry Street."
Waln, Nora—"House of Exile."
Wharton, Edith—"A Backward Glance."
Winston, Robert—"Robert E. Lee."
Woolf, Virginia—"Flush."
Wright, Frank Lloyd—"Autobiography."

History

Adams, James Truslow—"The Epic of America."
Allen, Frederick L.—"Only Yesterday."
Bowers, Claude—"Beveridge and the Progressive Era."
Dewey, John—"Art as Experience."
Hamilton, Edith—"The Greek Way."
Harlow, Alvin F.—"Old Waybills."
Lyman, George D.—"Saga of the Comstock Lode."
Maurois, Andre—"The Edwardian Era."
Means, Phillip A.—"The Ancient Civilizations of the Andes."
Millis, Walter—"The Martial Spirit."
Morrison, Samuel—"Builders of the Bay Colony."
Preston, W. H.—"Revolution 1776."
Roeder, Ralph—"Man of the Renaissance."

Van Tyne, C. H.—"The War of Independence."
Zweig, Stefan—"Marie Antoinette."

Travel and Adventure

Adamic, Louis—"Native's Return."
Chase, Stuart—"Mexico."
Ditmars, Raymond L.—"Thrills of a Naturalist's Quest."
Fierro Blanco, Antonio de—"Journey of the Flame."
Fleming, Peter—"Brazilian Adventure."
Hedin, Sven A.—"Conquest of Tibet."
Merrick, Elliott—"True North."
Robinson, W. A.—"10,000 Leagues Over the Sea."
Tchernavin, Tatiana—"Escape From the Soviets."
Tschiffely, A. F.—"Tschiffely's Ride."
Villiers, Alan J.—"The Grain Race."

Poetry, Art, Drama, Belles-Lettres

Benet, Stephen and Rosemary—"A Book of Americans."
Carmer, Carl—"Stars Fell on Alabama."
Cheney, Sheldon—"The New World Architecture."
Connelly, Marc—"The Green Pastures."
Craven, Thomas—"Men of Art."
Craven, Thomas—"Modern Art."
Dillon, George—"The Flowering Stone."
Drew, Elizabeth—"Discovering Poetry."
Frost, Frances—"These Acres."
Frost, Robert—"Collected Poems."
Geddes, Norman Bel—"Horizons."
Kaufman, George S.—"Of Thee I Sing."
Lawrence, T. E. (Translator)—Homer's "Odyssey."
Lewisohn, Ludwig—"Expression in America."

(Continued on page 545)



I. B. E. W. Master Minds in San Francisco. (Left to Right) Secretary Bugnalez, Executive Council Chairman Paulsen, President Tracy, and Assistant to President Bieretz.

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Big, Brainy, Business Men To the Rescue

Having instituted industrial and business policies in the decade prior to the 1929 crash which all but brought disaster to this country, business men have now stepped into the breach with the declaration that they are going to save the situation. They have apparently told the President of the United States that he should mark time with government policies until they can galvanize the gasping business machine into renewed life and action. Apparently what has changed them from rebels against the New Deal to warm supporters is the November elections. They saw the tremendous swing of public opinion toward the left, and they hoped to stop that swing by supporting a President whom they hoped to halt somewhere near the center. We doubt if anyone except professional agitators would object if the big, brainy, business men succeeded in bringing recovery, but we must frankly confess to skepticism. They have shown themselves, in their appearance before the National Recovery Administration and in their lobbying activities in Washington during the last three years, nothing more than a mob of schoolboys incapable of grasping the principles of national economy, and only intent upon getting larger supplies of the national income than they deserve. They have not been able to grasp a view of the nation as a whole and they merely look upon the American people as their oyster to be opened for its succulent contents and possibly a valuable hidden pearl. Unfortunately, the succulent contents have all but disappeared, and the big, brainy, business men have no way with which to restore the sources of national supply.

The problem of adequately feeding, clothing and sheltering the American people still remains. Merely the writing of glowing publicity statements in the newspapers, a la U. S. Chamber of Commerce, is not going to bring back good conditions.

Liberal Ruin Mr. Donald Richberg contrives to be in the public press a great deal. Occasionally he may be misquoted, but several newspapers carried the fact that he declared "as his personal opinion" that every American workman should have the right to choose his organization. Mr. Richberg differed sharply with the National Labor Rela-

tions Board in its important ruling that the majority of the workers should represent the entire working force. Mr. Richberg has been the recipient of favors from the labor movement long enough to have learned something of the conditions under which American workmen are employed. He knows, or he should know, that the reason that unions have arisen, that labor laws have been placed on statute books, that Section 7-(a) was written and passed by the Congress of the United States, were in large part because no American workman has a free choice in choosing his organization. Mr. Richberg is academic, theoretical and Utopian in expressing this particular personal opinion. It might be supposed that anyone desiring a political career in these United States would have a more realistic grasp of industrial conditions than Mr. Richberg appears to have.

Unfortunately, in this tragic age of rugged individualism, Mr. Richberg is proving himself the most individualistic of the individualists. He wants individual American workmen, and not their organization, to be the unit of industry. With the promulgation of this impossible theory, we see Mr. Richberg's erstwhile liberalism pass into eclipse. He may now be regarded as a liberal ruin.

Using a New Tool

It is gratifying to report that the labor unionists of the country have responded warmly to the publication by the U. S. Department of Labor of the "Labor Information Bulletin." The original subscription list has more than doubled during the last 30 days. This means, of course, that labor unionists realize the value of accurate information in carrying on the daily labor struggle. They want information that they can depend upon in a form they can readily understand.

The "Labor Information Bulletin" is dependable, and its editors have been careful to avoid meaningless jargon in the expression of labor statistics. Labor unions may secure this monthly bulletin by addressing a note to Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Heywood Rides Alone

Some of the most successful work in behalf of decent public opinion from the labor point of view has been performed by Heywood Broun. His good humor, deadly logic, kindly feeling, and ready gift for making interesting any subject that he undertakes has attracted thousands of readers daily to his column.

As a representative of newspaper writers he has felt full force of the colossal failure of NRA to enforce its codes where labor measures are concerned and he has used his column to point out effectively this deficiency. This has brought him into conflict with the management of his paper and, of course, behind it with large newspaper interests and with bankers backing them. For three days recently his column was not published and it was reported that he was out for good. The trouble was patched up apparently with some compromise on Broun's part, but his absence gives us opportunity to note that he has done some effective work in behalf of labor this year. Heywood is a lone rider but he has the strength of ten

Strike of Capital One of the nice Christmas presents that the steel industry has for its workmen is an indeterminate layoff. Many of them are being discharged quietly in the steel centers. While this is taking place we learn through the optimistic financial columns of the press business is on the increase, especially in the steel industry and that there is no further need for relief measures in the United States. The government should step aside and let free, untrammelled business have its way. To these business men we recommend that statement by Clarence R. Streit in the conservative New York Times:

"One hears reasonable talk in responsible quarters in New York and Washington, plenty of it; but one also hears wilder talk there than anywhere else in the country. Business men acting as if they thought the country on the edge of revolution; holding up investment, refusing to make necessary replacements until they get reassurances from Washington that the profit system won't be attacked; seeking a degree of security now that they never enjoyed before (witness the 1929 crash, the Kreuger and Insull debacles and the pound leaving gold) or guarantees no one can give—unless he can guarantee to restore prosperity!

"The common sense of the country says that no reassurance is needed if things get better and that none will help if things get sufficiently bad; that to seek recovery by retarding recovery now in order to gain paper guarantees of recovery is playing with fire; and that a safer way to gain assurance against inflation than keeping millions in the corporation cash box might be to convert them into overdue equipment replacements, which, even if they failed to prevent inflation, could not depreciate so rapidly as money."

Will they heed?

Rent Profiteers In certain cities of the country where economic conditions have slightly improved, families which have been doubling up in apartments and dwellings have begun to seek new quarters but the delayed construction in these cities has not kept up with the procession and provided enough new homes. The result is that vacancies are being taken up rapidly and that rents are on a swift increase. The landlord who lives on rents is profiting by a situation quite outside his own control and is being paid a handsome profit for no risk, service, or shrewdness of his own. The worker whose wage level has remained the same and is feeling the gaff of the rapidly increasing cost of living becomes the victim of the foregoing conditions.

Warning Mr. Paley Mr. William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has published at his own expense a brochure entitled "Radio as a Cultural Force". This is a thinly disguised plea against public ownership of the radio industry. Mr. Paley believes, he says, that "the present radio system has developed unusually skilled technique in making the microphone an effective instrument of public service". Mr. Paley fails to tell the public about his company's activities against unionism in the radio field. Mr. Paley has been one of the most vigorous spokes-

men and actors against unionism and has violated the letter and spirit of Section 7-(a).

For the present Mr. Paley has been somewhat successful in organizing company unions. He believes, as other public utility heads have believed, that large expenditures of money in behalf of the kind of publicity this pamphlet represents will effectively close the eyes of the public against the labor conditions in the industry. Just now the electric utilities are disturbed at the tide of public opinion that has arisen against them.

We predict that if the radio industry continues its labor baiting activities for five years as it has during the last six months, the radio industry will be in the hands of the government.

Getting the Records Straight

While Americans are perplexing themselves about the question of recovery it is well to get the records straight. The mainspring of recovery—namely, the increase of total purchasing power—was not accomplished by the expedient of raising minimum wages, inasmuch as the proper differential between wages of skilled workers and the minima was not observed.

No real effort has been made by NRA or any other administrative body to balance production and consumption in line with research data and information.

Codes were written by business men—representatives of dominant trade associations—with the sole aim of collecting increasing profits.

Every real reform such as the entrance of government into competition with monopoly was opposed on the grounds that it was un-American and unconstitutional.

Codes could be policed and enforced only through the testimony of interested parties and the only interested parties, actually, in policing and enforcing codes were labor unions.

The only non-governmental force capable of raising purchasing power and maintaining it was the labor union, and the extension of labor unions, under the laws, was bitterly opposed by big business and bankers.

This is the law of the jungle; it is the expression of most of what passes for morality today, and, while it prevails, there is little hope for the world. Of positive morality which brings the conviction that some things are good and ought to be pursued for their own sake, there has never been less. It is doubtful indeed whether a positive morality can exist without a strong and lively religious feeling, and religion has never been at so low an ebb.

The emotional enthusiasm which religion generates is indispensable to a true morality. For good or evil religion is the looser of great forces. It may be captured and made to serve base ends, but under the influence of the emotion which it creates men can be brought to believe that some things are better than others, and to overcome any obstacle in order that the good things may prevail. It is this belief which is lacking in the world today.—Joad.



WOMAN'S WORK



STANDARDS OF QUALITY FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

RECENTLY I bought some canned tomatoes at a sale. They were a brand I had not used before, and when I opened the cans I had a really delightful surprise, for they were the finest canned tomatoes I had ever had—each tomato whole, deep red, all of uniform size, and the juice fine and clear. They could be stuffed and baked whole, or simply chilled and served as they came from the can, which is, of course, the way to get all your vitamins from canned tomatoes. Yet what I paid for them was not more than I had been paying for other brands of lower quality.

These were, I recognized, Grade A tomatoes. And in spite of the fact that in the past I had been paying just as much, I had been getting Grade B or even Grade C—broken pieces, which are just as nourishing and healthful, but simply do not appeal to the appetite as much as the carefully selected and packed whole tomatoes.

Every housewife has had the same kind of an experience. Canned goods, fabrics, clothing, sheets, towels and so many other things we use, have to be taken home and tried out before we know whether the quality we were paying for really was there. Advertising does not help us, for each advertiser insists his product is superlative, and sometimes we find an article, not advertised at all, perhaps at a lower price, which will give more lasting satisfaction than the publicized brand.

That's why we do this constant "shopping around," and it's a game, a gamble, and to many of us, a nuisance. And what a blow to our pride as shoppers when we find that the neighbor across the street bought an exact duplicate of our \$16.50 dress at another shop for \$13.95! But it's a more serious blow if the dress just ups and quits after the first cleaning!

It would be nice to know what we are buying!

Oh, no, that wouldn't take the fun out of shopping around for those who like to do it, but it would take away that miserable uncertainty. It would mean selecting in an intelligent way, for beauty, serviceability, for suitable use, for the price we could afford to pay. And it would be easier for the stores, too, for they would not have so much expense for exchanges, adjustments, and wasted time of salespeople while the customer is going through mental acrobatics.

We do have some labeling. For instance, we can buy silks that are labeled "pure dye" and blankets that are "war-

ranted all wool" and sheets "guaranteed free from starch and dressing," but this is not telling you the whole story, because you may get the truth about one particular quality the article possesses, and find out nothing about other qualities that are also important to you as a purchaser. If you could ask for a Grade A woolen blanket and know that you were getting all new wool, prepared and woven in the best manner, of a certain determined weight and firmness; or if you could not afford Grade A and had to take Grade B you would know you were getting Grade B and not a poorer quality, think what a saving of time and money it would be, and with how much more confidence you could make your purchases!

Well, this is a long preamble, but we have all had our experiences, both bitter and pleasant, in shopping around. I remember a department store some years ago that put a testing department conspicuously on its main floor to test dress materials for customers, and had to discontinue it in a hurry when so many fabrics did not come up to the test! And a blanket buyer in another store who used to advertise "pure wool blankets" because, as he told the copy-writer, "all the wool that's in 'em is pure." Some of the more glaring examples of falsity in advertising have been shown up; nevertheless, unless we are unusually keen in detecting quality, or can make tests before we buy (which usually is impossible!) in our shopping around we're like children trying to pick something nice out of the grab-bag.

That is why I want to pass on the good news that it is now going to be possible for you to buy canned goods, at least, and know what you are getting before you open the can. The Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is sending out information that one large chain of grocery stores will now offer canned goods labeled Grade A, Grade B or Grade C and priced accordingly. These Grades A, B and C are government grades that meet specifications and standards of quality. The jobber and retailer have been using these government grades for some time, and the government inspector will see that they get what they order, but the consumer had to try to figure out from the picture on the can and a collection of adjectives such as "fancy," "choice," "select," "finest," etc., what was inside of that sealed tin receptacle, and usually she had to buy it and open it up to find out.

While many of us don't care to buy from chain stores we can at least, when these graded canned goods are advertised, go in and buy a few cans and compare the quality of the food, and the prices, with what we have been getting, and then we can talk it over with our grocer and tell him we want to buy Grade A peas or Grade B corn instead of "Maybell's Pride," or "Elmer's Finest," and ask him to play fair with us and let us specify quality instead of brand. The grocer knows, all right, but he is not going to make the information available to you unless you insist. It would be fine if we could have such a conspicuous demand for grade labeling that it would become the rule, rather than the exception.

Most of us would not buy Grade A as a general rule for family consumption, because Grades B and C are good, wholesome food, and the lower prices will create a demand for them. In Grade A you will get fruit or vegetables of uniform size, finest color, flavor and ripeness. In Grade C the food value is still there, but you will have broken pieces, mixed sizes, some not fully ripe, not evenly colored perhaps—just a less attractive and possibly less well-flavored product. But there are many ways of preparing these Grade C vegetables and fruits so that it does not matter that they are not entirely perfect. For scalloped tomatoes, for example, why buy the whole, unblemished Grade A? For stews, soups, hash, sauce, and other dishes in which the food is broken up anyway, the thrifty housewife would naturally choose Grade C at a lower price. What we want is the opportunity to get the quality we ask for, without having to shop around and try one brand after another, and make endless comparisons.

It may even be to the advantage of the canning trade to play fair with the consumer! The success or lack of success of this move on the part of a big chain of stores will be an indication, and may lead to a general acceptance of grade standard labeling by canners. The NRA code for this industry calls upon the canners to agree on some method of labeling quality goods, if they do not accept the one the government proposes. As yet no agreement has been reached, but the success of this bold experiment, using the Department of Agriculture's own grades, will help to bring them in line.

This is the entering wedge, and we housewives must help to drive it home.

(Continued on page 545)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

The auxiliary here in Jacksonville, in the land of sunshine, moves forward. New members, better attendance at the meetings, keener interest in the general workings of the organized labor groups and the greatest of all, a more co-operative spirit. We are fast losing that old spirit of self seeking and fault finding. Parking the old personal feeling in the dark closets at home, knowing that if left there any length of time, it will surely die and be forgotten, as that is the proper course for the offensive thing to go.

The members have been very busy here for the past two months. Many things have been before us for consideration, one was the political affairs. The State of Florida adopted by a large majority, the homestead exemption amendment, and as organized labor in the state went down the line for it, we are justly proud. It was an ugly situation as the daily papers refused to carry anything for the amendment. But our labor papers all over the state gave plenty of space and the vote was very gratifying. Our officers and delegates are getting good at attending the meetings of the various organizations, such as the Central Trades County Federation of Women's Clubs (believe this has been mentioned before, in other articles written to the JOURNAL) and while we have no vote in the Central Trades, we are allowed a voice, and just let a woman have a voice and the vote will be apt to be all right. We do feel that we should be allowed to pay our per capita and participate in the meeting as a delegate, but we can afford to be patient until our men get educated up to that point. You see, we have waited such a long time for some things, and patience is quite a virtue. In fact it is something most of us have not nearly enough of.

The knowledge of the activities of the affiliated organizations is invaluable to us, to say nothing of the benefits derived in many other ways. The president of the County Federation of Women's Clubs, was an invited guest at our last meeting and her round table chat was indeed an inspiration. While her knowledge of the actual workings and aims of the organized labor groups, is rather limited, she is open minded and anxious to learn. And you can rest assured that she is going to have her chance to learn. The auxiliary will have a broadcast in the month of April and our intentions are to give out some information that the public is badly in need of. Will let you know the exact time and hope you will tune in on WJAX and listen to us.

Our Hallowe'en party was a most enjoyable affair. It is one of the means we use to keep interest among the members and reward them for much hard work in sponsoring these social affairs. If the auxiliaries will do this, you will find it quite a stimulus, and creates a friendly feeling that nothing else can do. Read the following and then take stock of yourself, and decide which are you?

"Are you an active member?

The kind that's liked so well.

Or are you just contented

With the button on your lapel?

Do you attend the meetings,

And mingle with the flock.

Or do you just stay at home

And criticize and knock?

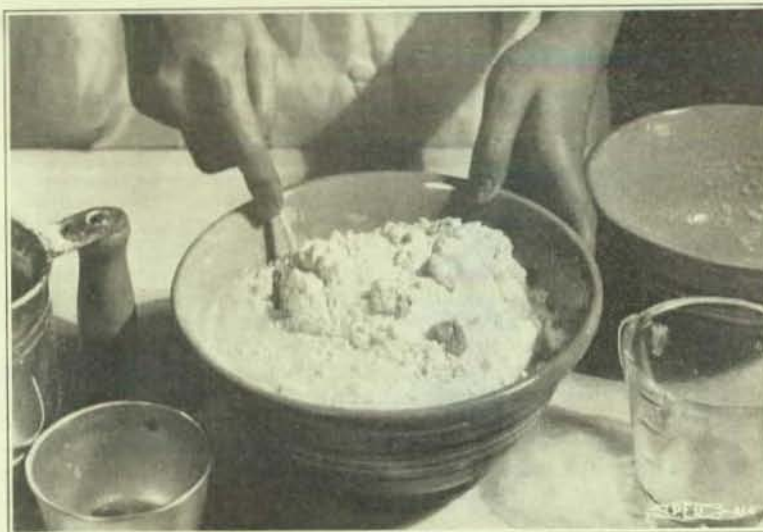
Think it over, members,

You know right from wrong,

Are you an active member,

Or do you 'just belong'?"

CORA VALENTINE.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

The Perfect Muffin Is Mixed with Lightning Speed

By SALLY LUNN

If you want light, symmetrical, delicious muffins, mix the ingredients at an 80-mile-an-hour speed, the home economics experts tell us. The quicker the dough is made ready for the oven, the more satisfactory the muffin will be. The trick is to get everything ready before you begin mixing, the oven at proper temperature, pans greased, dry ingredients sifted in their bowl, then prepare all liquid ingredients and combine them before beginning the final mixture. Beat the egg until foamy, and mix it with the milk and melted fat (oil is recommended, or fat with a low melting point).

Then pour the liquid mixture into the dry all at once, and mix only until the latter are dampened. Don't try to make a smooth batter. If fruits or nuts are added, they should

be already mixed with the dry ingredients. From half to a cup of chopped dried dates, figs, raisins or nuts, or a mixture of these can be added to plain or graham muffins.

Drop the batter lightly by spoonfuls into the greased pans immediately. Fill pans only two-thirds full, to allow for rising. A moderately hot oven temperature is best.

To make graham muffins substitute graham flour for white flour and omit the sugar.

Muffins

- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk
- 2 to 3 tablespoons fat, melted
- 2 cups soft-wheat flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 304, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

We are still carrying on with our work and trying to have as many members in our auxiliary as there are members in Local No. 304.

Friendships formed at our social meetings have brought much pleasure to each of us.

Our social meeting for November was held November 16, in Labor Hall, beginning with a supper at 6:30. The program was presented in the form of radio auditions, each trying to sell their act to the station manager, who was Brother Warren Morris, president of Local No. 304. There were piano solos, singing, readings, dancing, viola solos, orchestra music, and one very clever act was by a member and her husband, they played a duet on combs. The evening was then concluded by playing cards, dancing, etc.

We are very fortunate in securing entertainment. We usually use local talent and each and every one is always willing to do their part when called upon.

Our next meeting will be in a business form, the first Tuesday in December.

The entertainment committee is planning on a big Christmas party to be given on the evening of December 21.

I received a letter from Mrs. C. A. Bringham, Ponca City, Okla., saying they are planning on organizing an auxiliary there. I am sending her what information I can give and wish them success and hope they gain as much from their auxiliary as we have.

Another item of interest I wish to add is our members do not patronize firms unfair to any organized labor.

We have a paper published weekly and endorsed by the Topeka Federation of Labor, called The Kansas Labor Weekly, which gives us names of firms unfair to organized labor and a bulletin board posted in the Labor Hall with same and it is read by every member of our auxiliary.

We are having a speaker, Mrs. L. V. Doud, a member of printers' auxiliary, with us at our next meeting.

MRS. L. H. REED.

313 Polk Street.

Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

THE following letter was received the other day from a member of the I. B. E. W., a radio technician whose sole objective at the present moment is to bring together the ill-advised members of company unions and the farsighted technicians who believe that the Brotherhood can do a better job and a more lasting one. The letter was, no doubt, prompted by the attitude of the company dominated unions which are opposed to a shorter work week for radio technicians and, whilst we differ with the writer on certain points, the letter is interesting enough to publish in this column.

From a Radio Technician

"New York, November 28.

"Dear Sir:

"I am an I. B. E. W. member, radio division. The history of achievement of this organization should convince all radio men that they cannot afford to be outside its ranks. The record of our representatives, backed by other organization officials, at the original Code Hearing stands as the greatest step toward the betterment of the status of the technician in the whole history of broadcasting. Much has been said and done to take this credit away from our organization but an analysis of the printed record should serve to convince the most skeptical.

"Curiously enough, the most difficult obstacle to be overcome in dealing with radio technicians is not what one might, ordinarily, expect it to be * * * fear of an employer or supervisor. Most of the operators recover from their timidity as soon as they realize the strength that, banded together in a group, is theirs. Fear, for the most part, is an individual emotion in so far as collective bargaining is concerned. It is rapidly dissipated when that individual becomes a part of a group whose end is the same as his own. So far, so good. The radio technician joins up with the other men of his profession and, although he has the proper respect for his employer, he is no longer possessed with that unworthy cringing which marks his unorganized fellows. He affiliates himself with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He attends the union meetings, becomes acquainted with his colleagues and promptly 'digs himself in' behind a mental thorn hedge whose roots are unwarranted professional jealousies, whose branches are but fictitious and infantile suspicions and whose thorns are a barrier toward the very brotherhood that the name of his organization implies.

"In short, the operator from the small station, whose time on the air may be limited and whose poor equipment has to be dug piece-meal out of a reluctant employer meets the operator from the large independent or chain station,

whose day and evening audiences are tremendous and whose transmitter and control room contain the latest devices for better broadcasting. In nine cases out of 10, the man from the small station, prompted no doubt by the attitude of salesmen and small station owners who look with a jaundiced eye on the enormous proceeds from the large station's advertisers, feels inferior to the employee of the 50,000 watt outfit and expresses his self-assumed inferiority by a defense mechanism which usually finds oral expression in something like this, "That swell-headed bum from Super-Gigantic thinks he can out-smart me. I'll show him!"

"But let there be no mistake. The technician from 'Super-Gigantic' is equally culpable. His attitude, simultaneously struck, is more directly traceable to the inane and damaging propaganda prevalent in most large stations which is not content with building up a reasonable pride in a well-equipped and efficiently run broadcasting station, but which, in many instances, reaches such an apex of ridiculous snobbishness that it is a complete barrier to organization and defeats the very purpose which brought these men together in the first place.

"After unbiased and thoughtful analysis, any radio technician should be able to discern that, as far as technical knowledge is concerned, the operators of a 100 or a 100,000 watt job are just about on a par. The man who has at his fingertips the last word in equipment and whose technical facilities resemble nothing so much as a pipe dream come true meets his equal in the man whose antedated, balky transmitter forced him to the use of shrewd makeshifts and sudden remedies when the darned thing gets unexpectedly temperamental. The responsibility for perfect, continuous transmission is the same in either instance.

"Such being the case, let's come together into the radio division of the I. B. E. W., aside from the benefits accruing from membership, for the exchange of timely and helpful technical ideas, not for the childish exchange of mental or oral brickbats. Let's realize that this attitude of arrogance on the part of some of the super-watters and the equally senseless feeling of inferiority on the part of some of the jerk-water operators is very often fostered by the employer or an anti-union fellow employee with the deliberate intention of alienating the men of one station from the organization activities of another. Let's dismiss such puerile bickerings as unworthy of members of the great organization under whose banners we are all fighting for the same goal—adequate wages, shorter hours and the attainment of professional perfection.

"(Signed) GAIN RIDER."

The Answer

Thank you, Brother Gain Rider, not only for your letter but also for your untiring efforts to put courage into the hearts of those technicians affiliated with company unions against their will. A canvass of a representative group of company union members rather throws some doubt on your claim that "fear of the employer" is not an important obstacle to organization in the I. B. E. W. Fear in this case is as you say, an individual emotion. The technician at the small station, thrown into close contact with his fellow operator gets to know him better. There is a camaraderie here that does not exist at the large station where the men do not meet and mix. Therefore they do not trust one another. You know from your own experience as I know from mine that 80 per cent would be a conservative estimate of the proportion of company union men who would vote I. B. E. W. if they could only trust their fellow technicians on the job, or if they were sure that said I. B. E. W. vote could not be traced down to them. Do not be discouraged, my friend, the company union movement will never wreck our organization, though it is delaying matters at present, yet it is serving the very purpose of killing this distrust each man has for his neighbor and as you say in your letter "he becomes acquainted with his colleagues" * * *

What about that shorter work week? What about all these experienced men who are out of work? This is just about time we took some concerted action in this matter as it is very apparent that if we wait until nature takes its course we are going to keep on waiting. Every man whose eye lights on this sheet should immediately send me his request that the work week must be shortened at once. Have all technicians at your station sign it. Also all unemployed in your vicinity. All lists of signatures with addresses to be considered confidential as has been our policy at all code hearings. Forward to the I. B. E. W. Radio Division, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The system of wireless that Marconi took to England in 1896 was so crude as to be little more than laboratory proof that such telegraphy was possible. Indeed, had it rested at that, most of the things said about the youth by the European scientists would have been justified. Now, however, with financial backing and growing support, his apparatus took in rapid succession the strides that brought it substantially to the state in which it—and all commercially practicable wireless—was to remain until 1912.

—Paul Schubert.



CORRESPONDENCE



JOINT POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF L. U. NOS. 18, 40 AND 83, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The Joint Political Organization regrets that we cannot address Mr. Upton Sinclair as governor-elect of the state of California, for we believe that his election would have resulted in a complete transformation of our state government from plutocratic to democratic.

However, he won a moral victory on November 6 that will have a far-reaching effect on the future political course of California. In one short campaign he succeeded in uniting nearly a million voters, who had become politically bewildered, due to the ever-widening gulf in the relationship between our state government and the people. He has purged the Democratic party in California of false leadership, and given it back to the people as an instrument of power through which we can exercise our constitutional right of shaping our own political destiny. He has coordinated the political thought of many individuals and groups, who are in accord with his interpretation of the function of government in a democratic state.

The concerted action of the Sinclair organization is directly responsible for keeping the state of California in the Democratic column. We have sanctioned the policy of the national administration, and have shown our faith in the new deal by returning all the Democratic Congressmen to Washington, despite the fact that some of our so-called Democratic leaders, from whom President Roosevelt had every right to expect loyalty, bolted the party and joined forces with those who have consistently opposed him in his endeavor, through social and economic adjustment, to mitigate the actual suffering of millions of our citizens.

The EPIC candidates who were elected to the state legislature are faced with a grave responsibility, but they are fortified with the power of a united party, whose numbers will increase in proportion to the ability which the new legislators show in putting the Democratic platform into effect, against the special-interest-seeking lobbyists who infest all state capitals.

Upton Sinclair conducted a clean campaign, but we cannot say the same for the opposition, who resorted to every known method to evade and becloud the issue (to end poverty in California) and caused hundreds of thousands of people to vote against their own interests, but the job is started, and eventually will be accomplished.

In the November 19 issue of the Los Angeles Herald, George Creel advocates progressivism for California. The vote given Upton Sinclair, Epic candidate for governor, in the November 6 election was described by Creel as "plainly symptomatic of bitter dissatisfaction with existing conditions and must be heeded."

Creel listed as "first and foremost" that wealth "bear its share of the tax burden." Other points included: State income tax, increased inheritance tax, a corporation tax, an adequate tax on personal property and intangibles, lifting the sales tax from necessities, employment for all able to work de-

READ

The Stevens report, by L. U. No. 1037.

Slim and the union, by L. U. No. 303.

A new union in Washington, by L. U. No. 121.

Unions and utilities, by L. U. No. 79.

Muscle Shoals boys are go-getters, by L. U. No. 558.

Radio progress in Birmingham, by L. U. No. 253.

Important railroad views, by L. U. No. 214.

C. N. R. Pension Fund, by L. U. No. 409.

An experiment in Workers Education, by L. U. No. 66.

An electrified horse racing plant, by L. U. No. 418.

These pungent, hard-hitting letters close the year 1934 with a bang!

clared as a right, pledging support to the national old age insurance plan, assisting and developing self-help co-operatives, developing of national resources, governmental economy and an economic planning board drawn from agriculture, labor, industry and finance. "The central valley water plan," wrote Creel, "can be made a federal project along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority." This in substance is the Democratic platform, and the Joint Political Organization would like to know why George Creel, a Democrat, who was defeated in the primaries, failed to support Upton Sinclair, the people's choice, who ran for governor on this same platform.

Following is an approximate analysis of the California election for governor. Of the total vote cast, Merriam, Republican, received 48 per cent; Sinclair, Democrat, 38 per cent; Haight, Commonwealth, 13% per cent; Darcy, Communist, 1/4 of 1 per cent; Dempster, Socialist, 1/4 of 1 per cent.

The reader can see that a majority of the people of California are opposed to a continuance of our present system of state government, which is plutocratic, in that it has built up legislative defences for the sole protection of the rich, in direct violation of the constitutional rights of all the people, who are entitled to equal rights under our republican form of government. Our statute books are filled with special-interest-protecting laws that the people know nothing about for the simple reason that they are not publicized through the medium of our daily press.

Millions of dollars were spent in the campaign urging the people to vote for Merriam, on the pretext that by so doing a decisive blow would be registered against the growing menace of Communism in our state, and results show that this appeal had its desired effect on hundreds of thousands of well-meaning voters, who are intelligent enough in most everything except a knowledge of the political

strategy used by those who are opposed to government of, for and by the people.

The negligible Communist vote of 1/4 of 1 per cent proves now, when it is too late to change the ballots, how ridiculously simple it is to control a large percentage of the popular vote through campaign propaganda. It also proves that we still have in California too many people who allow newspaper editors and special-interest columnists to make up their minds politically. These people being registered voters only for individual, economic or social reasons, they are too indifferent as to existing conditions to inform themselves on the issues of an election, and so by exercising their right of suffrage they nullify to a great extent the honest efforts of an equal number of those who are endeavoring to make this country a better place in which to live.

The Joint Political Organization believes that if democratic government is to endure, our governmental officials, national and state, must recognize the right of organized labor on the same basis as that of organized capital, and when this basic principle is established the citizenship of the whole nation will benefit automatically to such an extent that the politicalisms of Europe will not find root on American soil, and government of, for and by the people will not perish from these United States.

W. AUTHORSON.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Having attended the teachers' training center in workers education at the University of Texas, at Austin, thought it might be of some interest to other readers of the JOURNAL.

This center was a part of the Federal Emergency Education Program, in training men and women in the field of workers education. Three states were represented in the center—Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas; 36 students in all attended. Electrical workers had three members present. Trade union members totaled 18. Miss Ernestine Friedman, of the Affiliated Schools for Workers, organized the project in Austin. The term was from October 12 to November 24.

This center was under the very able direction of Miss Frida Seigworth, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been active in workers' education for several years. The training course lasted for six weeks, the following subjects being taught: Methods and materials to be used in teaching workers' classes, economics and the labor movement, and government.

Lectures were held at night aside and in addition to the regular classroom work.

Miss Seigworth, besides directing the project, also taught the classes in methods and materials.

Professor E. L. Brokau (University of Wisconsin) directed the classes in economics and the study of the labor movement.

Teachers for the classes in government were from the University of Texas. These were Dr. Redford, Dr. Martin, Dr. Weeks, Dr. Patterson, and Professor Burdine (all from department of government). From this able group a mighty clear slant was given on the different "isms" and government in general.

The lectures held at night were delivered

by Dr. Timm and Dr. Meecham, of the Texas University.

As a result of this training center projects have been set up in the following cities and towns: Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco, Beaumont, Austin, Clarendon and El Paso. Organization of classes is under way in these places at present. If you are in one of these towns and wish further information, inquire through vocational schools or superintendent of public schools. We are hoping much good will come from workers education in the future. Will have something in the WORKER later on the Houston project.

D. R. DAVIS.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Local Union No. 79 held a clam bake September 29, including everything which tends to give a fellow foolish ideas. My particular weakness left me with the privilege of acting corresponding secretary pro tem.

Syracuse is the headquarters of the central division of a gigantic utility company and, as I understand, our local has heretofore confined its organizing activities to the city and its immediate environs. Last spring Business Agent George Chaffee visited Cortland and Fulton, N. Y., both utility units, contacting electrical workers and broached the subject of joining a bona fide labor union. The advance was welcomed and resulted in a very sizable increase to the membership of our local union.

At about the time that this drive was on, the company officials, with that seventh sense common to large executives, launched a move to form a company union. When the delegates of the different groups met in the utility company building for their first meeting the regular unionists (in opinion) were outnumbered two to one. Under the tender guidance of the master penmen from the office crews, aided by timely suggestions from men who knew more, the meeting progressed and a committee was formed to draw up a plan to be adopted, and later an election was had, employees voting, the result being in favor of taking up the employees representation plan.

But, of course, the electricians failed to fall into this sham battle and did not send delegates to this company union.

The men who, because of their line of work or other reasons, did not join L. U. No. 79, got together in a federal union, which is also in the A. F. of L., and they report very favorable progress.

Now that we have a large body of organized utility workers together the thing to do is to get every member interested in his duty to the body as a whole. Now, and right now, is the time to build for the future in the utility business here in central part of the Empire State. We have a double duty, that of striving to promote conditions and living wages of the men, and of helping through our organization, the vindication of the so-called power trust in the eyes and mind of the public.

Men cannot harbor radical views or work in fear of a domineering employer, while at the same time the management has a marked contempt for labor organization and expects the path of the electric utility to be one strewn with roses.

It is left for the members to show up at meetings and at an early date to have completed a list of regulations, including working conditions and wage scales fitted to each particular line of work, and then through the medium of our delegates meet the men in authority at the utility company and come to an agreement.

Having once been convinced that the hearts

of the management were in the right place it would be an easy matter to enlist the aid of our men, both as a body and individually, in laying the bugaboo of public distrust in the power business.

Hoping by the time this goes to print that we have had some real action from members of L. U. No. 79, I will await the appearance of my initial effort.

PRESS SEC'Y PRO TEM.

L. U. NO. 121, FEDERAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

L. U. No. 121 was organized in Washington, D. C., on June 14, 1934, the main object being to gather together into one organization, affiliated with the I. B. E. W., all the electrical workers in the government service, both classified and unclassified, who were not mem-

bers of any other local union. The response was very gratifying although many electrical workers in the classified service, whose salaries are rather small compared to some of the others, were a little slow in joining, feeling that the initiation and dues were more than they could afford. However, we are hoping that they will soon be all with us and that, in time, none of them will be in that sad condition.

The organization meets on the first Thursday of each month and is meeting at the Ambassador Hotel until a more suitable meeting place can be found.

The following officers were elected for a term of two years: Carl B. Johnson, president; George B. Clum, vice president; Francis J. Ford, financial secretary; William S. Albrecht, recording secretary; Walter F. Mulligan, treasurer.

The organization starts out with a very live set of officers and we hope much can be accomplished within the next few years for the betterment of the government electrical workers, to which they are justly entitled, as the class of work they are called upon to perform ranks very favorably with that of any other group of electrical workers.

A. A. LUDWIG.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

This is a message to shop craft employees, Albina shops, Union Pacific Railway.

This being the time of year for our major sport, football, I think it fitting to associate this great game with our newly organized Federated Shop Crafts, inasmuch as both are striving to put something across. Let us from this point on use our imagination: First, the Federated Shop Crafts, as a great school of learning; second, the rank and file, as students in this school; third, the local and system representatives as a football squad; fourth, the agreement between the Union Pacific System and the Federated Shop Crafts as the football, and, fifth, the opposing team being the management of the Union Pacific System. Date of first game, November 1, 1934, this being the effective date of the agreement. Both teams are on the gridiron awaiting the whistle, and in the grand stand the enthusiasm among the students is registered by their ever cheering of encouragement to their team. It is and must be an individual thought that their team should and will win, for after all the cheering from the side lines is a very important factor in aiding that old ball down into opposing territory. The whistle sounds, and



Three-thousand-watt Primary Flood on 18-foot Tower Erected by Members of L. U. No. 76, Tacoma. (Left to Right) Lou Otterback, Harry Keighley (sitting) and Ed Byrnes.



(Left to Right) Fred Otter, Ed Byrnes, Mike Gansen, Ed Simons, Harry Keighley, Will Brewitt, Grant Nylander, Lou Otterback and H. E. Wood, Foreman, L. U. No. 76.

there's the kick off, the game's started and the first few minutes show little or no gain for either side, but still those in the grand stand continue their cries of encouragement.

Now the Federated Shop Crafts have the ball and, believe you me, it looks as though they're going places. They come out of their huddle up to the line of scrimmage; they shift; the ball is snapped and they hit that line but are held for no gain. Again this is tried, and again held for no gain. Back they go into a huddle and the captain tells them that that line can be broken and will be broken if every man puts all his weight against it. Now suppose the ball carrier who is to follow up his interference begins to weaken. It may be possible that he had received injury in the previous play but nevertheless he thinks and has made up his mind, while going to the line of scrimmage, that instead of bucking that line, he is going to make an end-run. Suppose he tries an end-run and is thrown for a loss. This sort of play indicates two things: First, he is trying to make a grand stand play or second, he is very poor material for any man's football team. Remember, brawn alone does not make a good football player, he must also possess a clear and quick mind and, above all, an undying determination. Now when this player refused to play ball as he was told, do you think the students of this great school got together and placed the blame on the school and went further by quitting the school, all because of a poor football player? No, they did just what all other students of a good school would have done, they demanded a new football player and got it.

If it is the thought of the rank and file that there is a representative not fulfilling his obligations, do not become discouraged and wish to withdraw from the organization, do just as the student body did. But first consider, that this is a new work to us as well as to our representatives and let's not be too hasty in declaring our Brothers ineligible for the tasks to which they pledged themselves to each individual of this great organization, without a just and fair trial. Also, it is an individual responsibility that we will and must do our part in this work; for without the co-operation of the rank and file, the efforts and determination of those, our representatives, would be for naught. So, it is imperative that we work in unison and assume some part of this responsibility. Remember, this is not alone a system organization but is backed by the American Federation of Labor, of which we are a part. This great friend of labor has given us a wonderful set of tools, so let us keep them sharp and clean, free from nicks and rust. In so doing we will not alone please ourselves with our work achieved with good tools, but will gain the admiration and good will of all.

EARL CULVER,

President, Local Federated Crafts No. 105.

L. U. NO. 145, DAVENPORT, IOWA; ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, another Thanksgiving has passed into history but my one wish to go with it is that no Brother or his family were left hungry. Things are not just up to snuff as yet, but then most everybody will admit that things are much more improved than they were two years ago and still getting better.

That reminds me, we had an election on November 6, and did things. One was to re-elect our Congressman and send him back to Washington again and to top off the works we elected the entire Democratic ticket from

State Senator down to all the county officers. Some of the Republican office holders have been in office as long as 29 years. So I guess the voters have stood by the President in electing the whole Democratic ticket.

Also the Rock Island Arsenal, which is in the midst of the Tri Cities, and where some of our members are working, made the front pages on some of the papers last week by making an army tank of the caterpillar type. After undergoing tests at the arsenal it started from Rock Island on November 14 and arrived at the Capital in Washington November 17, with a speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour. It can go 50 miles an hour. It has a radio with range of 80 miles, has 260 horsepower air-cooled engine, carries two .30 calibre machine guns and one .50 calibre gun, and a number of Thompson submachine guns. It weighs fully equipped, 16,000 pounds.

We members have a night school now, will be able to tell more about it next time as I haven't been there as yet.

The next big event coming will be for the members of No. 145 to wish all the Brothers of the I. B. E. W. a Merry Christmas and a very Prosperous New Year.

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Well, sir, she was a big time, boys, and a lot of those who had planned the trip in advance "went in training" so they could get their money's worth. Dutch Werntz, of course, was no exception, as it is a usual custom with him.

A few of the worthy Brothers of L. U. No. 211 were there, including Bert Chambers, who sort of acted as custodian in cases where it was necessary; in fact, he drove the "Ho-Bo" family home after the grand finale.

There were several miles of pole line and a few sub-stations built and probably a town or two cut-over from candle-power to kerosene. There was some discussion about changing the wattage of the northern lights, and putting a new set of buck-arms on the north pole, but that job, I think, should go to Walter Todd. He not being there, will have to be informed of how the situation stands. As some of you know, he is from Alaska.

There was a lively crowd of regular folks there and they seem to crave another invitation at an early date. However, as time goes on perhaps their wishes shall be granted.

I made some statements in the previous issue regarding the labor situation versus the city management, and according to the response that I received from Bachie, I am led to believe that I must have thrown my stone too near the nest. Well, I really can say that the information I gave was authentic, and I have no apologies to make unless they are personal—that is, I don't want to hurt anyone personally and if I have done so I am awfully sorry. In fact, I would like to call the attention of those interested in organized labor to the fact that we have a brand new fire fighters union in Atlantic City, which is affiliated with the Central Labor Body. When the honorable mayor got the word that the firemen were seeking co-operation with organized labor he promptly declared that if the idea was not immediately abandoned he would cancel from the payroll all who be-

longed to the union. The firemen's international representative then called a halt and several attempts were made through other branches of organized labor to have the honorable mayor rescind his previous statement and the reply he gave was "I'll not rescind any statements or will not enforce those already made until after election." What does this sound like? It isn't "hat-talk," but facts that are recorded in the labor movement.

The rest of Bachie's spiel about the inside electrical workers is correct, but everyone knows that where quality is concerned, it can be obtained through skilled craftsmen. That is the reason some various unions have received recognition, but not all.

"Ho-Bo" BEN.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

For a beginning I want to ask a few pertinent questions: Why is it costing the tax payers of New Jersey the staggering sum of \$735,000.00 annually to maintain the various codes?

How can any man, corporation or government expect to get out of "the red" by continually going further into debt?

Why does it take 100,000 good Democrats to maintain the NRA and other similar set-ups throughout the United States—except it be that to the victor belongs the spoils?

Why does Mr. Roosevelt continually harp about higher wages and allow the country to be flooded with cheap foreign merchandise? That's being very inconsistent, as what American manufacturer can compete with the low priced labor of other countries?

Why kill the hogs and plough under the cotton and other crops with millions of people on the verge of starvation?

The ERA that took over the CWA has adopted a system which to my way of thinking is making real bums out of people who heretofore had a few shreds of respectability left. But now in order to get any work at all a man must be a charity case and be receiving food orders each week. When the "victim" does get work of any kind, he receives no cash payment as the amount earned is used to pay for the food orders he has previously received.

The outcome of the recent election was not hard to foretell, as who but a fool would kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. It looks as though the letters NRA now stand for "No Republicans Allowed," especially in Washington, although the voters of New Jersey showed their good sense by electing a Republican governor. After reviewing the accomplishments of the present administration, I am still very glad that I voted for Mr. Hoover.

Would like to read the new novel, "Slim," but at \$2.50 a copy will have to wait until it hits the public library.

Enjoyed reading the article by the well known "Emsee" of St. Louis, and note that he has made the WORKER's "rogues gallery." Not a bad looking fella, huh? After learning of his versatility, it wouldn't surprise me none to hear of Tommie Dealy doing "The Continental" or Jess Horne breaking into the movies with a tap dance.

Tomorrow is my birthday and it is just 41 years to the day that my folks moved from Chicago to Peoria. I can still picture the little three-room apartment we first occupied on South Jefferson Street, directly opposite the Alhambra Hotel, long since torn down. (Now I wonder if the "Wire-Fixer" of L. U. No. 51 will try to make me out a liar.) And how I got up at 4 a. m. that Christmas morning to see what Santa had left for me. The house was cold but little did I care; there by the fireplace was a pair of copper-toed boots,



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an air rifle, a set of building blocks, a watch and a drum (maybe that is how my red-headed amigo in St. Louis got his start). Besides which there was a sled and a wagon that the telephone line gang had made for me. And wuz that a happy day!

Would sure like to hear "Shorty" Matlin, "Red" Burroughs, "Bob" Marlatt and "Tiff" Henry sing "Sweet Adeline" just as they rendered it years ago at the corner of the mahogany in Tom Powers' "singing school." Nor would be hard to listen to Leo Holly, Harry Mackey, Roy Bradley and Fred Klooz doing "That Old Gang o' Mine," around "Three O'clock in the Morning."

It has been said that a man, or for that matter a woman, is growing old when he or she dwells in the past, but it must be admitted that there is a pleasure in looking backward through the years and recalling old friends and incidents long forgotten. For example, I saw a bull terrier killed by a truck a few weeks ago and immediately thought of the only dog my folks ever allowed me to have. He was just a plain mutt with his mother's strain, English bull terrier, predominating, but to a kid of nine he was the best damn dog in the world. When he was two years old he snapped at my dad and I had to get rid of him pronto. Was I heartbroken? You can tell the world yes, and, kid-like, I wished for all kinds of dire things to happen to my "old man." In fact, I even ran away from home, intending to stay until "Mom" and "Pop" said that I could get my old pal back, but darkness overtook me in the vicinity of East Peoria and I got to thinking of Mom's excellent cooking and the comfortable feather bed.

So, back I trudged with all kinds of thoughts in my head, such as "When they find out I'm gone, I betcha they'll be worried and sorry they treated their only kid so badly." But, when I got home I found a note on the kitchen table that read, "Dear Son, we have

gone to play pinochle for the evening. Your supper is in the oven. Wash your dirty dishes, take a bath before you go to bed, and be sure to wash behind your ears and clean your teeth," signed "Mother." So I postponed the running away until the following year.

Bill de Hepp bought a Model T puddle jumper, which is quite unique to say the least—most ready for the Smithsonian Institution. It has a 1914 engine, 1921 chassis, 1926 rear, Sears and Roebuck tires, and an 1883 chauffeur. When we hear a noise that is a cross between a machine gun and an Atlantic Avenue street car, we know that our Will has arrived in all his glory.

I wonder if the "Hennie" Tolle mentioned by the scribe in Savannah is the same gent who went by the more sedate name of Henry down at Paris Island in 1917? If so, I am sending herewith my best regards and how and where is his old side-kick, "Puss" Gardner—a grand pair to take along.

Charles Dehart, a well-known member of L. U. No. 211, is in the hospital, the result of a gunning accident two weeks ago. In some manner the gun in the hands of his companion let go and Charlie got both barrels in the knee. The leg had to be amputated and he has had several blood transfusions and tonight is still in a very precarious condition. We are hoping and praying for his recovery, for he is a fine chap.

Will conclude with the wish for a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year for yourself and all hands. Hasta Luego.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

After many months' sojourn in the wilderness, L. U. No. 214, railroad local, comprising the Chicago and Northwestern System, again comes to the limelight through the undersigned press secretary.

Recently a goodly number of our members have been laid off at various points. At the car shops in Chicago some 12 men were laid off within the last two weeks; likewise at the locomotive shops some men were laid off. This is true at other points as well. And even now we know not whither we go. Not so hot.

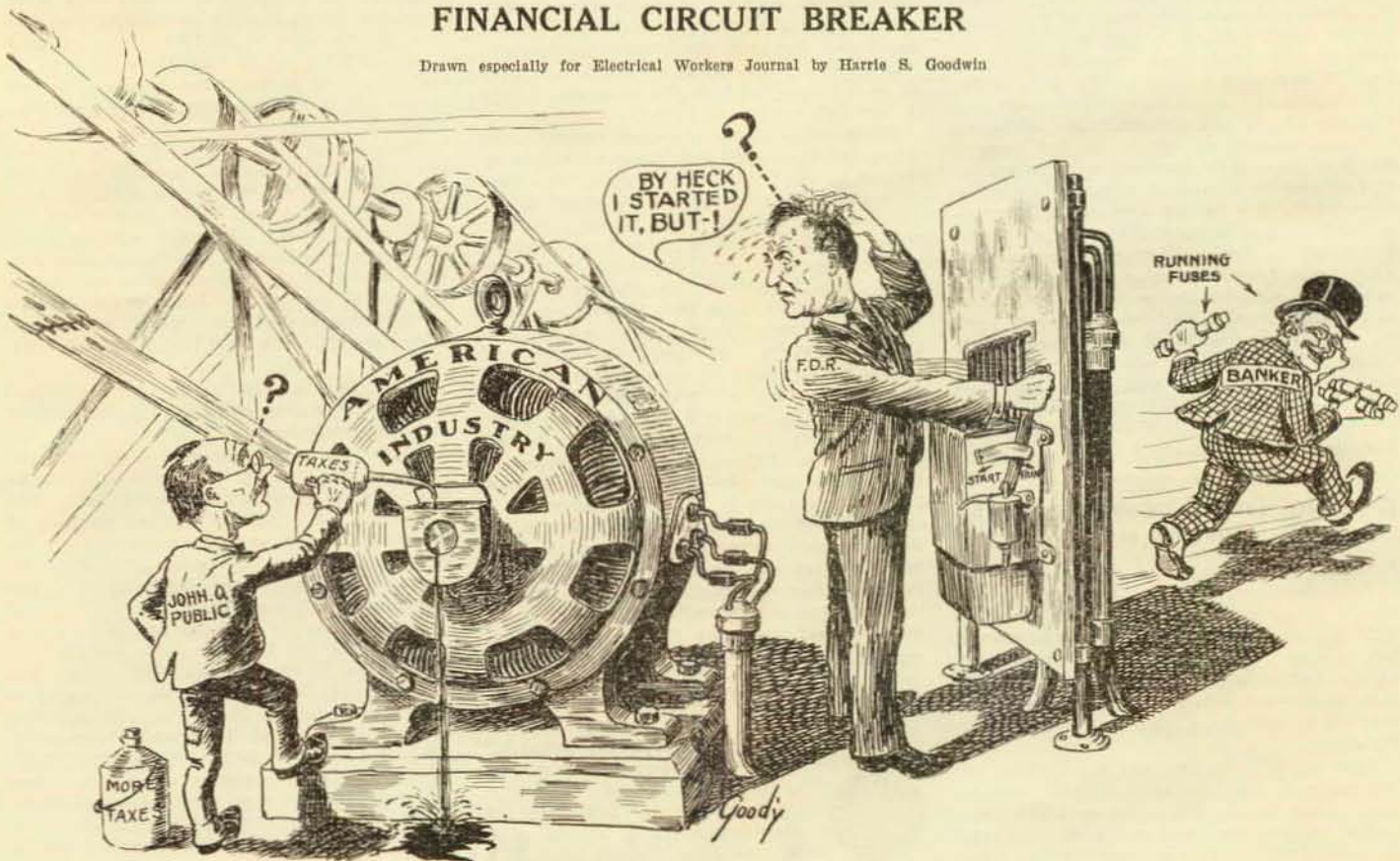
Many important questions are going to be discussed and action taken by our local during the coming months, and we who are consistently attending the meetings feel that those of you who live in Chicago and suburbs should make it your business to be present to help formulate the policies to govern us. However those who can and do not attend these meetings should not complain if action is taken that appears to be contrary to your opinion. In the past questions affecting the entire membership were always decided by a referendum vote. At times this action has appeared to be a detriment to the welfare of the local, and still, it is the opinion that such questions should be decided by that method. What do you think?

Many times in the past, policies to govern all have been formulated by what may be termed a minority at a meeting poorly attended. These policies have in some cases been severely criticized. Perhaps they should have been, but despite this, the writer feels that any action favored by the executive board in the past two or three years in which he has taken part has been in the best interests of the local as a whole. The executive board invites those who cannot attend our meetings to address it with any suggestion they desire to make, likewise it invites constructive criticism on the part of these same members.

The writer wonders what has become of some of the former active members. We want their help and co-operation. Where are you, Max, Upman, Steve, O'Donnel, Larson, Cruise and many others who live in our vicinity? Come on up to 4122 W. Lake every first Fri-

FINANCIAL CIRCUIT BREAKER

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



day of the month. And those of you who happen to drop in on the above date, don't forget the address.

So much for local news. This is being written just a few days before Thanksgiving. When this is read it will probably be just a few days before Christmas. The significance of these two holidays in regards to labor is perhaps greater today than at any other time in the past decade.

In mediation on Thanksgiving Day, we might observe the following items on the credit side of labor.

1. Railroad Retirement Act, commonly known as the "pension bill," now before the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

2. Amendments to the Railway Labor Act. These amendments have been instrumental in organizing a large number of railroad workers.

3. NIRA, especially Section 7-(a). Much criticism has been given, and rightly so, by labor on the non-enforcement of this section. However, where organization has been 100 per cent, the codes adopted under this act have served to reduce hours and increase wages.

4. The HOLC. This act has tended to save a lot of workingmen their homes, who were about to lose them.

On the debit side it may be well to record a good many other acts that should be placed on the statute books, namely:

1. Lack of enforcement by the Department of Justice of violations of Section 7-(a), NRA.

2. An unemployment insurance act so devised to take care of all unemployed who are out of work through no fault of their own.

3. An old-age pension bill to take care of all old and indigent persons above 65 years of age.

4. A health insurance act, to provide the necessities of life while unable to earn a livelihood.

These and many others providing for the employment of all persons desiring to work at not more than 30 hours per week with a wage sufficient to live in decency and comfort.

These bills, so necessary for the comfort of the working man and woman, can be had if a united effort is put forth. In the recent election some 29 Senators and 289 Representatives endorsed were elected to the halls of Congress. Amongst them are representatives from your state. Write to them, asking them to support legislation favorable to all of us.

Recently a Catholic clergyman, Father Coughlin, of Royal Oak, Mich., expounded a 16-point program which he terms "National Council for Social Justice." In this program are a good many points which labor can look upon with favor. Many of us cannot look at these, perhaps, favorably because of their origin. Let me beg of you to disregard your petty outlook upon life, look at these from a strictly materialistic point of view. There is much of value which we can all endorse regardless of creed, color or nationality. Send for a copy of this program, study it carefully, and when you shall have done that, I am sure you will agree with me that it bears a large share of your support.

You have perhaps noticed that in recent years, we are relying on legislation to make our stay upon this earth an easier burden. We are asking the halls of legislative authority to pour forth an ever-increasing number of laws to make life worth living. We should not diminish these efforts but greatly increase them. You should keep in touch constantly with what Congress and your state legislature are doing. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, someone said, and how true!

Now that my time is up, I shall say, so long, and with this goes the wish for a merry

Christmas and a happy New Year to all of you from the officers and your writer.

A. M. CORAZZA.

P. S.—Mac: Keep coming with your periodical letters; they are greatly enjoyed by all of us fortunate to be on your mailing list. Roy: What is the matter that you don't send a line or two to your alma mater once in a while? We are all desirous of knowing how you are "making out." Sorry to hear of the continued illness within the family. We are hoping that everything will be "hunkydory" soon.

A. M. C.

L. U. NO. 231, SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Editor:

Some time ago the gas and electric workers came and asked for an organization in which they all could come under one charter. Brother Boyle was called in from Chicago and we gave them a proposition, and since that time the company gave these men a raise of about 2 per cent after taking and giving them two 10 per cent cuts. This to my idea was just the same as spitting in their faces, yet it had its effect; they all turned yellow. Then on top of it all we find a good company man, in other words a stool pigeon, writing this wonderful letter, of which on every copy sent out it was marked to be returned so that a copy would not fall into our hands, but it did and there was no one to lose their job for it, for I guess every copy went back. I would like for every local to remember this man's name, for in the future he may have a change of heart.

I might state that this time last year we had only four signed shops, but this year we have 13, which shows progress, and we seem to have plenty of co-operation.

The following letter was submitted to the Sioux City, Iowa, Unionist and Public Forum—by John Moses, Storm Lake, Iowa:

To the Editor of the Floodlight:

I earnestly submit this for your approval—you and your bosses—that I may endeavor to forestall any such thing as our home being torn down, our family circle being broken. Very sincerely would I appreciate your printing my views in your paper, with any additions or alterations you might choose to make, so that I might help stall off this "Join a Union" idea that is being talked and spread among the boys. Every time we think or speak, we send something out into the world, and I hope this is helpful.

"Join a Union" is an old cry, and much good to the laboring man it has been. True it is, that in many industries the workmen would have gotten nowhere if they had not banded together to protect themselves from oppression.

I was born and raised in a "union" town. A more radical air could not have breathed. "I'm sure going to turn that in to the union" was a very familiar phrase, and too many times it was because seniority rights were not observed closely when ability was needed.

This is the very thing we want to see happen—ability recognized. But how many times, when a gang of men get together, do you hear them speak favorably of someone else's ability? The first thing that is talked is money—how much more the other guy is getting for less work with less ability. From there on EGO reigns supreme, and if you don't think the guy talking knows his stuff—just listen to him. Many a man gets chesty from patting himself on the back.

Andrew Carnegie was once asked which he considered the most important factor in industry—labor, capital or brains? He quickly replied, "Which is the most important leg of a three-legged chair?" That means co-opera-

tion, does it not? We are made for co-operation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth. To act against one another, then, is contrary to nature, and "It is acting against one another to be vexed and turn away."

It is true that a union might bring us more money. But it brings the organizer more, too. I don't believe in paying someone three to five dollars a month to intimidate my employer so that I get more than I am worth for less work than I should do. If I'm not satisfied, I've guts enough to speak up or move, and so have you. A mule will never kick you if you look him square in the eye. Thank God, our officials have come up from the ranks and know and appreciate the workmen's viewpoint. But had they been unionized—had they done just what they had to do, never endeavored to learn, so that they could be of better service to their employer as well as their fellow workmen—they would not be our bosses today.

Of course, we have received two 10 per cent cuts. But I firmly believe we will get them back as fast as earning will warrant. The cuts were necessary if the company was to remain on top. And with what pride we tell folks that we are one of the few companies who can boast of no indebtedness and who meets all payments promptly, because we helped. Who of us won't get fighting mad if some "cronie" starts damning the outfit? We are too much of a family to stand for it. If the officials of our company did not have the employees' interest at heart, would they consistently lower light rates, looking to pleasing the public demand in these trying times? They fully realize that our success depends upon the good will of our customers, and that it takes the local man to make the company succeed. It is only by the beautiful quality of sympathy that we can enter fully and understandingly into the interest of others. They have our interest at heart.

Are we a family? What privileges we have! Did anyone ever hear of a union man getting vacation on pay, full time pay if he were sick or injured, paid to go home to some friend's funeral in a company car because your own is tied up at the moment, paid to drink coffee and listen to the world's series, paid to do the many things that each one of us individually do? If, by unionizing, we force the company to pay us higher wages, can we expect a single one of these privileges? Of course not. And if our pay is so increased and our privileges taken away, I am sure that the company would be better off financially, and we less. Who ever heard of a union holding off on calling a strike, forcing all pay to cease, because a man's wife or children were sick and the next check greatly in demand?

Selfishness should be the only reason for joining such an organization. Vacant lots and vacant minds usually become dumping grounds for rubbish. "Rubbish" is all organizers give us.

Don't we all enjoy the hearty Hello Jack, Bill, Ed, and the cordial handshake each one of us receives when "the big boys" come to town? We never hear anyone holler "brass collars" and everyone go like hell to get out of sight or look busy doing nothing 'til they are gone by and the make verbal faces at their backs, and complain to each other that we have to "wash up" on our own time.

Why do men fail? A noted psychologist answers:

1. Finding fault with the other fellow, but never seeing your own.
2. Doing as little as possible, and trying to get as much as possible for it.
3. Spending much time showing up the other fellow's weak points, and too little correcting your own.
4. Slandering those we do not like.
5. Procrastination—putting off until to-

morrow something that we should have done day before yesterday.

6. Talking friendly to the other fellow's face and stabbing him in the back as soon as he turns around.

7. False belief that we are smart enough to reap a harvest of pay before sowing a crop of honest service.

8. Disloyalty to those who have trusted us.

9. Egotism—the belief that we know it all, and no one can tell us anything.

10. Last, but not least, lack of necessary training and education to enable us to stand at the head of our line of work.

The true dignity of labor doesn't depend on what we do, but how we do it. The late John Wanamaker said: "Service is not so much a thing to talk about as it is a thing to perform."

Do we thrill in giving service!

Upon the storm-swept cross arm, where winds blow wild and free, a cowhide belt and chip of steel 'twixt him and eternity. When the thunder peals o'er the treetops, and the lightning gleams on the hills, it's then his work is awaiting him, and he gets plenty of thrills. When folks in houses cringe and shake before the storm has passed, he handles death at his finger tips to make the hot wire fast. One slip of the hand and he's gone to at least long days of pain, but let him out and sure as sin he'll be up on the poles again. There's times he holds in his very hand the life of the pal he loves, and prays that he fails not in his trust by a flaw in his rubber gloves. But for all that he's a common guy and very much carefree and he'll stick to you through everything, the best pal you ever did see.

—John Moses.

JAMES E. WOLFORD,
Business Manager.

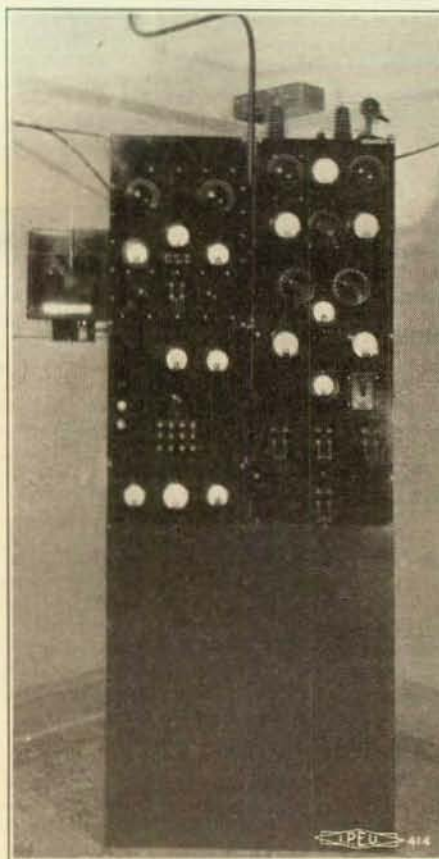
L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

All I know is what I read in the papers, but what a lot one can learn while scanning these Hearst scandal sheets! Practically every column will bring to light, in one form or another, what a lot of chiseling this small group that controls the wealth of our country can squeeze into one 24-hour day. The group that brought about this five-year depression by their system of starving the worker to pay dividends to the already rich, is same group that refuses to allow the depression to end until one little section 7-(a) is removed from the law of the United States. They are refusing to allow labor to share even in a small way in those enormous profits that were previously used for the paying of these dividends and the profits that the underpaid labor produced. Rather than to see them get a small increase in wages and a change in working conditions through organization, they have ruled not to end the depression. One government within our government, namely, the national Chamber of Commerce, has vetoed the ruling of our President and has ruled section 7-(a) out of industry, thereby retarding the progress of the original intention of the New Deal. This Chamber of Commerce resembles our late Postmaster General, Walter Brown, who, by the way, was a Toledo boy who went wrong. The government furnished him the finest car that funds could supply him, but there wasn't room for his hat, so he had it replaced at the government's expense. That was the starting of the NRA—New Rebuilt Auto. Had he had his head made over to accommodate his hat it would have been more sensible. But the voters of Ohio rebuilt him to fit a good nightcap at the November election. The slogan here since election has been, There's Democrats in them thar votes, stranger!

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)



Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 3 J B	Wm. N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.
W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.

The photograph is Rudy Rear's transmitter, the only phone amateur broadcast station in southern Nevada, known all along the West Coast.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

The Chamber of Commerce agrees that the Democratic New Deal would be a success if Herbert Hoover ran the game and Walter Brown would shuffle the cards with a marked deck. But with Roosevelt dealing they can't rummage through the discards for aces. Therefore, they are using section 7-(a) for an excuse for not co-operating with our government in its attempt to bring about the end of the depression. Of course, it would be hard to recognize the laboring class as something that must exist after all these centuries of servitude practically gratis.

The officials here of the light company, by recognizing in time that the workers had a right to protest against the old system and

plead for a new deal, prevented hardships and perhaps violence by granting a chance to profit under the New Deal, and have been well repaid—maybe not in dollars and cents, but in the re-establishment of contentment and satisfactory conditions granted by a signed agreement. A different feeling between department employees has proved that public sentiment has changed over a period of a few months. Prior to our misunderstanding here as of June, the sentiment of the public was strong for municipally-owned public utilities. Since that time it is practically a dead issue, due to the fact that the many hundreds of employees are using a different way of approach when meeting the public. They are in a different mood

than they were prior to the small increase in wages granted, and talk to the public, the customers of the utilities, in an entirely different manner, changing the entire picture.

Fairness brings good advertising, and good advertising spells success of any going concern. In June we are again prepared to present an agreement to the local officials and if we can deal directly with them instead of the Chamber of Commerce we do not anticipate any trouble. I think that the local officials, if it were left entirely in their hands, would acknowledge the fact that there has been very little trouble since they established a channel through which their employees could straighten out their grievances through collective bargaining, and we are one big happy family again, as of 1928 and 1929. They fixed the machine to accommodate the passenger rather than the hat.

Bird season has come and gone, there isn't room enough in this magazine to tell all the different hunting stories, I will pick the one outstanding story for your disapproval. This was told to me by Tony Steffis. Every year his foreman, Gail Brown, has gone out on the first day and in an hour would be back with his limit and on the job. This baffled us until this season and now the secret comes out. Gail says that the eve of hunting season you must arm yourself with five steel traps and one pair of pliers, plus one pair of linemen's spurs. The steel traps are set conveniently along the road. Then after this is done find a pole where two large cock pheasants are roosting on the cross arms. Climb silently up pole, loosening tie-wire. Place center large toe of birds in tie wire, then tighten tie wire, climb down from pole and go home. Arise early next morning, take seven shells. The five traps should then be holding one rabbit each. Shoot them, jump across ditch, grab bunny, allowing enough chain to get back across ditch. After the traps and five rabbits have been hurriedly collected in this manner, proceed to pole where the two fine cock birds are awaiting your arrival. Shoot legs from under them and arrive home with your limit in time to go to work.

Mike Pitney was disappointed in rabbits this year down around Celina. He says the most he got was three in one shot. That's tough, Mike; next time better use scatter shot.

Brother Dayton DeBow, who has been confined in a local hospital, passed from this life on November 24. Death was due to an operation performed several weeks ago from which he was unable to rally. The sympathy of Local No. 245 goes to his widow and Dayton leaves many friends to mourn his passing.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 253, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Well, December 1 was contract time in Birmingham. The result, of course, isn't known as this article is written. However, conditions here seem very favorable. If the relations throughout the ensuing year are as clean as through the past, no better success could be wished for at present. I believe I can speak for the majority of the engineers in Birmingham in saying that the station owners have certainly treated us excellently and have outstepped themselves to play fair and square with us. We are all proud of our relations with the employers here in the Magic City, and are certainly going to strive to continue that way.

On Thanksgiving Day, Birmingham goes N. B. C. Thursday, November 29, WBRC will

Warning!

From time to time we have had to warn our membership against the activities of G. A. Kelly and G. A. Kelly, Jr., the latter supposed to be a boxer. They formerly carried an unauthorized letter from Vice President Boyle.

International Representative W. B. Petty now sends us a further warning. These men are still going about representing themselves as being members of L. U. No. 134. He says, "These men are going under the name of Dempsey and are the same two men who passed around the country some time ago under the name of Kelly, receiving help under false pretences. Vice President Ingram and I talked to these men in Fort Worth and they became suspicious and did not ask for anything. We knew they were lying but were not positive they were Kelly and son until I talked to Brother Edwards, of L. U. No. 1141. These fellows are taking money away from some of our members, who can ill afford it."

All local unions take note and be governed accordingly.

G. M. BUGNIAZET.

broadcast locally by a sponsor, the football game of Alabama versus Vanderbilt. That same game goes to the National Broadcasting Company via WAPI. These two important broadcasts really give the Birmingham operators a chance to show the nation that we are wide-awake down here in the South.

The head man behind the scenes at WBRC will be J. C. Bell, chief engineer. Mr. Bell is a pioneer engineer in the South. He started out when radio was crystal sets. He is, I should say, one of the most learned radio men in the South. Mr. Bell has built every inch of WBRC's 1,000-watt, class B transmitter. Later I shall devote an article to the transmitter of WBRC, because it is one of the prettiest outfits it has been my pleasure to witness.

Over at WAPI, Chief Engineer J. L. Middlebrooks will handle the technical situation and promises to give NBC listeners a good broadcast of the game.

We are all proud of our football team. All we can say is—clear the way, here comes the mighty crimson tide from the University of Alabama.

By the way, what in the world ever happened to the NRA and its new radio code? Was it all just a flash in the pan or are the notables still working on it? I would like for the I. B. E. W. Radio Bulletin to give us some data on this. We are in the dark as to just what has happened.

Something should be done to prevent the outpouring of radio operators. The land is being flooded with these aspirants. There are not enough jobs now for the operators, and the more they come the worse conditions are getting. If all the operators now working would drop dead at one time, a new set could step in and fill every position and there would still be a great number out of work. I think it would be a splendid plan for the Federal Communications Commission to declare a year or so moratorium on all radiophone operators' licences.

One of the Birmingham operators is a very happy and lucky man. He is Dudley J. Connolly, whose better half is one of the Wallace sisters. The trio left Birmingham to appear as guest artists on a commercial program from New York on the C. B. S. The girls made a hit in the metropolis and have signed

a contract to stay there and are now operating on daily programs from New York on the Columbia Broadcasting System.

We now turn to the sad things of life. Dr. Zilch Groggins, known to a very selected few as Hugh Graham, is spending this week of Thanksgiving nursing a (or should I say the remains of a) tonsil operation. The boy is somewhat more slender around the mid-section and is being accused of having a son by a sad mistake of the doctor in charge. What about it, Doc?

CHADWICK M. BAKER, JR.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

In continuance of my letter of last month, it appears that one of the chief indictments of the NRA is that it has not made industry bear its share of the financing of the new prosperity, but is saddling this burden upon posterity by this ever-mounting public debt.

True, the NRA has made some moves and gestures in alignment with social and economic justice, in its attempt at economic rehabilitation, but they have been paltry and pitiful in their scope, and totally inadequate to deal with a situation of the magnitude with which they are confronted.

Wage scales of a sufficiently high figure and permanency of duration have not been established to insure a sufficiently large and permanent purchasing power.

A system of fair competition between "big business" and the small business concerns has not and cannot be established until capitalization is based only on tangible assets. Overcapitalization, the system of holding companies, the use of productive industry as a mere tool in the machinations and gambling activities of high finance—so-called—and all the other elusive, obscure and pernicious practices of corporation finance must be definitely and completely abolished before any system of really fair competition is possible.

If the farmer is to be assured a livelihood sufficiently attractive to insure his voluntary continuance in his business of producing the raw materials to feed and clothe the nation, trading in futures and other stock market gambling practices affecting the price of his product must be abolished and a fair profit for him, based on a percentage of capital invested, be established by law.

The wealth of a nation is not money. Money is only the yard-stick used to measure the value of the country's wealth. The wealth itself consists of the product of productive industry, as produced from, by and through the country's natural resources, together with those natural resources themselves.

The only legitimate function and business of the government of any nation is the securing and maintaining of the well-being of all its citizens. There should be no favorites, no preferred class; but so long have large business and financial interests been looked upon as sacred that any impartial administration of policies affecting these is extremely difficult to achieve, and yet this impartial administration is essential, if this objective of universal well-being is to be achieved.

The activities of the government must be financed and should be financed from the wealth of the nation—the product of industry.

The objective of the well-being of all the people can only become a fact through the equitable distribution among all the citizens of the nation of the products of industry.

These two results can only be adequately obtained in one of two ways—government control of industry and the distribution of the product, and the financing itself out of a portion of the product through taxation, or government ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution and

financing its supervisory activity by retaining a sufficient portion of that product.

Eventually, one of these is inevitable and unless those who so strenuously are opposing any and every attempt of the government to "encroach upon their rights"—of freely exploiting the public for their personal profit—not only gracefully submit to, but actively co-operate with a movement towards the former, they are going to find themselves under the conditions of the latter.

We have solved the problem of ample production. The problem of just and equitable distribution remains to be solved. And solved it must be, if humanity is to continue to function in a state of progressing civilization.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Just had a chance to read Shappie's comments on the book, "Slim," page 427, October issue. One of these days the book will be right here, and thanks to all for calling my attention. The paragraph that Shappie mentions about the author's reference to his union knowledge particularly struck me and I naturally conclude that this author, like so many of his make-up, is not acquainted with the electrical worker's position in regard to organization, and I have observed that many writers and thinkers have the idea that the electrical workers have been an economic gift of Aladdin's lamp and are merely a cog in the wheel of industry and must never realize their importance or worth, especially when it comes to wages and conditions of work.

Now what am I trying to explain? Just this unfortunate position of our craftsmen, be they linemen, wiremen, maintenance or operating any branch of the trade. I recall an oldtimer, who, by the way, wrote me recently, saying to me 30 years ago that "the men who run industry in an executive position were tickled all over as the electric motor and lighting wire were being perfected, because they meant increased production at greatly reduced operating costs. We are all familiar with the small plant that can close up at night without any worry or cost of a boiler being attended to. This, also, applies to the night shift being able to work now they have good lighting.

"Above all, the new craftsmen are not generally organized and the odd one who blows in is worked on in such a way that he quits the union and joins the clique that the boss belongs to." So said the oldtimer then. Today, he is nearly 80 and still holding to the principles of his youth. Needless for me to add he was never a boss or rose any higher than an operator, while others with far less knowledge of our trade or of anything else, jumped over his head and grabbed the big jobs. I quote all this to try to explain why our fellow electrical workers by the thousands are not organized, and "Slim" and his pals are fine, useful tools, but don't get the pay or reward commensurate with what they do.

In short, "Slim" and his fellows don't realize their worth and are bluffed around by a gang of bookkeepers and profit sharks, be they technical or any other breed. And the pity of it is that when they do join our union they very often forget all about it when they reach a higher post. To me this is sacrilege. If the organization was good when working with the tools, could it be no use afterwards? Why, sure it is! And the best part would be to give the other fellow starting in a boost, and above all, protection.

I often scan over all the mutual rebluffing of the various outfits, be they telephone, telegraph, power and light, or what is there, and wonder what the mentality of these workers is; how they are indispensable and don't or

won't realize it. And what do they get for their labors? A boss' smile, the whispered word of endearment to watch so and so because he is a "Red." And, mark you, they are just pawns. No organization means no protection, no adequate compensation for their services and dangers, and when they are older, having not had anything to lay aside for that period, are thrown on the not wanted pile. Why can't some author write a book telling all this. Why doesn't the electrical worker stick to his organization even when the boss smiles on or at him?

Jack London says, "When you touch the privileges of capital you'll hear them growl." Boy, oh Boy, I heard one growl the other morning, via radio. And he was the winner, so they say, for governor in California.

So, to all you linemen, inside men and the rest, don't let up in your membership. And remember what Tom Carlyle, I believe it was, said a long time ago, "A smile from a lord is a breakfast for a fool."

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 304, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

We want the local union man and other electrical workers to know that this local union started a year ago as a baby, and has grown to a large size in that time, only by hard work from all, and we are going to battle just as strong now as we did the day we received the charter.

We also have a bunch of women who are as strong as we are; they have an auxiliary started and they are going right ahead. We want to congratulate Des Moines, Iowa electrical workers—they stayed in the boat.

L. H. REED.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

The people have signified their will to go forward and it cannot be too fast. The leading horses are too slow, so we are trying to pass them. In any revolution, this is the second stage.

California voted with two or three hundred thousand majority for a program of progress and got a reactionary, Fascist governor. That is politics.

It has dawned upon people, that if we would continue to be great, this U. S. must be treated as one big concern. All the elements are here, in this, the best country there is, but with the question, who will own the concern, comes the parting of the ways.

A newcomer, a man who just recently discovered that capitalism is rotten, no doubt an honest man, but an opportunist all the same; a man that the situation caught unaware and left bewildered proposes this:

To have the tools of production, through which the national resources are exploited for the benefit of a few, remain in the possession of the tottering individuals who own them. At the same time, to have the government—suddenly found honest—control their profits (i.e., guarantee them), and protect the poor. (Why perpetuate poverty?)

This, Brothers, is the essence of what is known as "industrial feudalism" or "tyranny" or "slavery;" three names for the same thing.



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It is no experiment. There are only five systems possible to humans; through the ages, they were all tried and this is the worst of them. It would be constituted of two classes. Those who have and those who have nothing. No more middle class. This calls for a dictator. To this, wars are necessary. The first step towards this, is known as Fascism. It is one road all right, it is the road to oblivion.

This is the program of Father Coughlin. It is a mistake. I believe he would like to help us, if so, let him stand clear. Our problems must be solved by ourselves. Outside interference makes things worse.

The other road, starting at the same place, leads in the opposite direction. It leads to national ownership of the property of the nation; the means of production. It leads to the commonwealth under which our properties, such as they are can not be confiscated any more. When we reach it, every man with body sound and sane mind will have to work, as a duty and a privilege. For his share, he will receive an equitable part of the produce of the community.

Big business owns the government and always did, always will. So in a true democracy, we must own big business.

How to get it? Organization plus the ballot box is all we need. At each turning of the road, we have a situation similar to the one confronting us now. Washington faced it. In his time, the country belonged legally, legitimately and morally to England. To take it, his only chance was to fight a war and he did. We do not have to do that now, all we have to do is to organize quickly and peacefully.

Imagine this: The old U. S. divided industrially instead of geographically. Each industry run by a council of producers, mental and manual. Each council selecting the best among themselves and sending them to a central body as representatives. This becomes the government; it includes representatives of agriculture. This government is, through its ramifications, in contact with all things at all times and all things are in touch with it.

There is no difficulty in the way—the public debt? That is no bar; that very term is crazy, the public owes the public, that cancels itself. We shall live to see I. B. E. W. in control of the electrical industry and our selected and elected representatives in the government.

Two years ago, things were at their lowest ebb in this local. Quieting the fears of the Brothers, the chairman said: "No need to be afraid, we will all swim or sink together." We all swam, this local has not dropped any member.

Two days before the election, bids were opened. Contract was supposed to be awarded to a local firm for a two million dollar public job. The covering of Cahokia Creek, a foul stream, new sewers and pumping station. All so badly needed, it is indispensable. This was two days before the election. Two days after the voting was done, the government crawled and would not lend any money.

RENE LAMBERT.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Three months have elapsed since I last wrote the JOURNAL, so I thought I had better write and let you know that the members of Local No. 339 are still alive, but sorry to report that the active spirit of unionism is almost dead. I myself put this state of affairs down to non-attendance at meetings. This, I readily understand, is a problem that all labor organizations are faced with.

Our last meeting was fairly well attended, and there was much talk of a constructive nature, but talking with no action will avail us nothing. Action is needed most of all during these times of stress. This business of talk, talk has been going on for some time and has certainly got to stop if we are going to accomplish anything worthwhile.

Some time ago I reported to the JOURNAL that our local had taken up the question of pensions for civic employees. A committee was appointed to go into the matter fully and bring in a report. One report was received from them and then the whole thing automatically died a natural death. Now I notice an unorganized body of civic employees has taken up the question and has presented their request for pension to the city council. This is just one instance of what is taking place in our local union. There are many more I could mention but it would take too much space to enumerate them.

What does this mean to the unorganized? It just gives him the impression that organized labor is asleep and, believe me, it's the truth.

The slogan, "Labor must organize or perish," seems to have taken root in the hearts of at least some of the workers at the head of the lakes, in the past few months. Three groups of workers have organized—the moulders, grain elevator employees and freight handlers. The Trades and Labor Council played no small part in assisting these men to organize and are to be congratulated on their achievements.

I may possibly have some good news shortly in regard to our own local. The outlook appears promising for an increased membership, but you know it may be only talk again. Come on now, L. U. No. 339; jump to it while the iron is hot!

Before proceeding any further I must congratulate the people of the U. S. A. for backing Roosevelt and the New Deal to the limit in the recent elections. I certainly feel sorry for the budget; but what does a balanced budget mean to the man who is hungry and out of work? Nothing but contempt and hatred for society.

On June 19, we changed governments in Ontario from Conservative to Liberal (I should say from bad to worse), and what has taken place since? There has just been a political war of hatred since the election five months ago. Direct relief is still the order of the day. Not a ray of hope of the better times promised. Thousands of people are existing on a mere pittance that is next door to starvation. Whilst our elevators are bulging out with grain, our factories are overstocked with commodities of life, still men go around with pinched faces, caused through the lack of the necessities of life.

Our big political leaders expound their views over the air and in the papers of how Canada has come through the economic crisis. Canada, a nation of unknown wealth and natural resources, is building up a nation of undernourished people who will be no good to themselves or to the nation in which they live. Maybe they'll make good cannon fodder for the next war.

Selfishness, greed and hatred have crept into the leaders of nations and have finally sifted through into the hearts of the individuals. Labor is leaping at the throat of labor, the man who has no job is jealous of the man who has a job, and again the man who has a job has no conception of the sufferings of the man who has nothing. We have all got to get into the same boat in order to understand one another. And this, in my opinion, can only be done through good, sound labor organizations, free from the stain of radicalism and Communism, an organization that will take labor under its wings and banish hatred and selfishness from the hearts of

its members and place therein a charity that is every man's due. Then, and then only, will we have that peace and goodwill which the world is groping for.

By the time this letter appears in print the spirit of Christmas will be with us once more and I appeal to the membership of our organization to celebrate this great festive season with a true union spirit by adopting the spirit of Christmas charity towards those who are less fortunate than ourselves, and by so doing you can say to yourself, I have fulfilled the wishes of Him whose divine birth we celebrate.

In closing, Mr. Editor, I wish yourself, the officers associated with you and the entire membership a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

However tough the going may be, there are always bright spots to lighten things up, if we are not too wrapped up in our own trials and tribulations to take notice of what is happening around us.

This comment is due to a summing up of our position, after five years of conditions under which the majority of our membership have suffered severe privations. During this time very few have dropped their cards, the odd case of getting into another line of work but not trying to break down conditions.

We have boys scattered all over the north through the mines and power stations who



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Washington, D. C.

are sending in their dues regularly and keeping in touch with us just hoping for a break so as to be back with the old gang on the job.

The attendance at meetings has been very good, with a steady increase and growing interest this fall. The local union has decided to make a study of ways and means of using collective bargaining and wherever possible to put it into effect in our dealings with firms supplying our members with merchandise and edibles. Our business manager, Brother Shaw, has interviewed quite a number of bakeries, dairies, etc., as to who does their electrical work, whether maintenance men or contractors. Lists are being compiled and information checked. Upon completion of same the different companies will be notified of our intention of spending our money where we make it or with firms who are fair to us.

Working along with this plan, each member will be listed as to the firm he deals with and will be advised as to what action to take, according to the attitude of the company after our position has been explained to them.

Our combined examining board and educational committee is doing good work this year. They are holding classes dealing with knotty problems which crop up on the job, also lead cable splicing, pot head preparation, and various other lines which are not met with on every installation. The boys are showing real interest in these classes and it should prove a great help in keeping up with changes in the trade during these times when jobs are few and far between.

Brother Roy Alderdice had a serious accident in falling from a pole. He fractured his spine and received other injuries which will keep him confined to the hospital for some time. Other Brothers on the sick list at present are Brother Clare Wonders and Brother Fred Todd, both from burns to their hands. The membership wishes these Brothers a speedy recovery, in the meantime missing their help and co-operation. We are also glad to report that Brother Sid Campbell, who has been on the injured list for well over two years, has now been transferred to the convalescent list and was able to show his smiling face back at the office one day last week, although this was made possible by the help of crutches, and we hope he will be a regular visitor from now on.

In closing we wish to extend to all International Officers and Representatives, to Brother local unions and to our own membership, season's greetings and best wishes for a fairer share of all that makes life worth while during the coming year.

F. AINSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Again we enter the columns of the WORKER with as much news as possible. I am pleased to note that the electrical workers of Columbia have been unusually busy for the past few weeks, due partly to our Uncle Samuel's efforts to relieve the situation in these parts. The U. S. cannery has just been completed, thanks to Brother "Hashhouse" White. This job was 100 per cent union. He was the skipper on this job. A good skipper makes a good job.

Since my last efforts to these columns was recorded we have obligated five new members. We are more than glad to have them. They seem to be very much enthused with the I. B. E. W. So are we. Stick to it, Brothers; it's the best ever.

The Federal Land Bank job is getting under way. Miller Electric Company, of

Jacksonville, Fla., has the contract. Brother B. F. King is the skipper and a stomp down good one, too.

The Kress five-and-ten-cent store is going along nicely. The electrical work went to Buick Electric Company, of Savannah, Ga. Business in the old capital city looks lots better now and for the near future.

By the time this appears in print (if ever) old Santa will be starting on his long trip from the far north and, incidentally, the year 1934 will be rapidly drawing to a close. It has been a very eventful year to us all and everybody has had a better outlook on business conditions than has been experienced in the past three or four years. Our thanks should and do go to "F. D. R."

I will take this chance to wish all the boys of L. U. No. 382 and the entire Brotherhood, wherever dispersed over this great land of ours, and our International Officers, a very merry Christmas and a joyous New Year. I will close so I can go in the basement and take a smoke. I don't want to drop ashes on that damn rug. Hardrock, how am I doing?

C. T. GARTMAN.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Our November meeting was held a week later than usual owing to the closing of the shops the previous week. A notice to this effect was posted in both Transcona and Fort Rouge shops and brought out a better attendance. A report was read re the convention at Toronto, also a report from the negotiating committee, the most important feature of this being a restoration of 5 per cent of the cut from the basic rate. This will not be restored at once, but at two periods of 2 and 3 per cent, the first in January and the second in May.

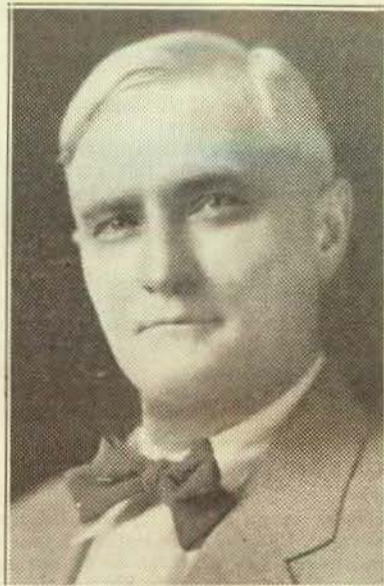
This will assist somewhat in the plan also to be put into effect next January of the C. N. R. pension fund.

This is a voluntary contributory plan in addition to the "service" or "basic" pension of the company to all employees who fulfill the age and service requirements laid down by the board.

An employee may contribute or not as he wishes, but it in no wise alters his service or basic pension. Should an employee decide to contribute the company will match dollar for dollar up to 5 per cent of his wages, and in addition will give 4 per cent interest on this accumulated fund.

These are the essential points with which all have familiarized themselves, but it seems just how much should be contributed to bring say \$50 per month at age 65 is the question asked by most. Nothing definite can be stated, as each individual case will vary somewhat. I have some figures before me, and relying on these as more or less accurate, a contribution of 5 per cent on \$100 per month, which will do for the purpose of illustration, will yield \$1,184.57 in 15 years. This is doubled by the company, making a total sum of \$2,369.14. This will buy an annuity of something near \$300—according to the pamphlet I have here, \$2,642 will purchase a supplementary amount of \$306—so, the \$300 I named is not far short. Together with the basic pension of not less than \$300, we arrive at a total of \$600, which is roughly \$50 per month.

This is subject, of course, to conditions of pay, service, etc., in the future, but will serve to show that it is necessary to contribute 5 per cent to receive sufficient to exist on in old age. Members in good standing with the I. W. B. A. for 20 years or more receive in addition \$40 per month, making a grand total of \$90, a fair amount for a retiring age. These figures should convince the



CHARLES LUTZ

Labor wins again and by so doing has placed in the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana one of the members of Local Union No. 481, Indianapolis. Charley Lutz, Business Manager, was elected by and because of labor activity in politics.

"no-bill" that by staying out he is the loser, besides being a parasite.

Better times are in sight for us in Winnipeg, according to the election promises made by the candidates who were balloted on yesterday. We won't know for a day or two just who makes the grade, except that we have a labor mayor. The worker will eventually get wise, and put his representatives in power at Ottawa, that is when the cup of bitterness has been drained to the dregs.

Meanwhile let us relax. Christmas is upon us—the time of good cheer. Would that the spirit of Christmas was with us the remaining 364 days! Our troubles and old man depression would be eliminated.

L. U. No. 409 extends its greetings to the officers and members of the I. B. E. W. for this Yuletide season.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Even in this electrical age few people realize the important part that electricity plays in conducting a modern horse racing plant, such as is now nearing completion in Arcadia, a few miles from here, where the Los Angeles Turf Club is building a million-dollar plant.

Some idea of the size and importance of the electrical installation can be gained from the fact that its cost is by far the largest single item of expense, or about \$400,000. It comprises chiefly an electrically-operated betting system, the seventh to be installed in the U. S., that totals all the moneys bet on the horses as fast as the bets are placed and registers the amount on a number of display boards together with the odds, as calculated by an operator, as the betting progresses. The results, the amounts won, etc., are all registered on the display boards. Electrically controlled cameras placed about the track photograph close finishes (developing and printing pictures in three minutes), also time the races. Electricity drives the printing presses used for printing tickets and programs, heats the club house, print shop and secretarial building, about 50 heaters ranging

from one to five k.w. being used for this purpose. All the above is in addition to the usual lighting about the various buildings, including 39 stables. The stables alone took 11,000 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch conduit, no small job in these days of idleness.

Locals No. 418 and No. 83 are co-operating in this installation and all our available men are being employed, together with a number of I. B. E. W. men more experienced in the special work admitted on travelers. The scale is \$1.00 per hour for wiremen. The Newberry Electric Company, of Los Angeles, the contractor on the light, heat and power, is furnishing the wiremen on the betting system, etc.

The Turf Club has been fair throughout this job, has aided very materially in relieving unemployment hereabouts, deserves our patronage, so all you Brothers within reach with a dollar to spend come down some time during the 53-day season, starting Christmas Day, see some good horse racing in a perfect setting and give them a boost.

The Editor permitting, I will have pictures and details of the betting system in my next article.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

Just a few lines for the Christmas issue.

To the entire personnel of the International Office of the I. B. E. W., Local No. 474 sends its best wishes for a merry, happy Christmas and a bright and glorious New Year.

To the numerous locals in Canada and the United States and the entire membership, whether journeymen, helpers, railway men or telephone men, every one included, Local No. 474 sincerely hopes every one may partake of a fine Christmas dinner and have a Merry Christmas Day. We all hope the New Year will bring glad tidings.

For once more let us all be grateful, joyful and happy with our dear ones, as it will be exactly one whole year, 12 months before we shall enjoy another Christmas.

R. B. BAKER,
"Memphis on the Mississippi."

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor:

Whoops! Hurrah! and so forth. Local No. 500 is on the up grade and full steam ahead, more members, more co-operation and less talk is now a big feature being put over by all. So, it looks like the rain's over and that silver lining we have been watching for is beginning to appear in the horizon.

Since the last letter left us, Brother "Slim" Steinhauer ran up against a meter-full of ants (the pesky things) and they backfired on him, or rather the meter in which they were fortified did. Result: Brother Steinhauer was slightly burned on hands, but is now o. k. and ready to do battle again in a bigger way.

Another smiling face is to be seen again on the job, and that face belongs to Brother Ray Whittaker. Glad to see you back on the job again, Brother Whittaker. Also, in the limelight is our local president, "Red" Roberson. We could say lots, but Vice President Ingram covered that part so thoroughly that it would put our wording in here to nothing. But may we quote Vice President Ingram's words—well, just a few. He claims to have seen linemen—but this was the first time he ever saw a lineman. Well that last can be read by those who were at the special meeting. We aren't ridiculing "Red," for he is 100 per cent union. Wish more Brothers had his same spirit. It would really be one of the most wonderful locals in the United States. "Red," we are certainly

going to try hard to be behind you. Keep a stiff upper lip and we will be right behind you 100 per cent.

Brother "Andy" Anderson is getting on up in this old town; why, he got as high up as 20 stories (on the Smith-Young tower), which is the nearest to a sky-scraper we know of around here. The police needed a new radio antenna and our linemen responded beautifully—well, yes, I guess, gracefully. "Pete" Dillon was also there, and Helpers "Bugs" Berg and "Fats" Catchings. We didn't hear much about the helpers, Brothers "Bugs" and "Fats," but you can surely bet they were staked out somewhere on the block line near those 20 stories up. You won't see them in the picture—helpers don't seem to get in many pictures; we could never understand why. Wait a minute, "Red" Roberson and his helper, "Squawk" Veltman, were there, also. We can't afford to leave them out. But it seems Brother Anderson got the spotlight in this one case.

Vice President Ingram worked with our committeemen in the most pleasant and satisfying way. Everything was fine and, believe me, Brothers, I was thinking that we are very fortunate to have a vice president of the International as square and good as Vice President Ingram.

We should also be thankful for our excellent committeemen who stayed up and worried and fought our battles while we slept at night. Bigger and more luck to all of them. We were glad to see Brother Elder with us the other night.

This fall weather, or winter weather, we can't make up our minds which, should recall to our minds that good old Texas song, "When It's Round-up Time in Texas,"

and then we should go out with determination in our hearts, and round up and brand with Local No. 500's brand, the non-union men who are loose on the company range, and who should be rounded up before market prices go up in our local (charter closing). Well, let's go and saddle up now and get that old union lariat out and ride those "fellows" down, or let "Red" Roberson, our local president, declare a "round-up day."

FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 502, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

This letter will be short, but at least it is a letter. The news from Local 502 is scanty. The local has carried on throughout the year 1934, and as the saying goes, "No news is often good news"—at least it is not bad news. We have carried on and kept out of the red and that is something. Our genial International Representative, Brother James Broderick, has paid us several visits throughout the year, and his smiling, cheery countenance and words of encouragement have gone a long way to help keep up our morale.

We wish to extend congratulations to Brother Harold Gallop on the arrival of his new son. If he grows up to be as good a man as his daddy, he will be o. k.

Now, as that season of the year which has universally and for many ages been dedicated to "Peace on earth and goodwill among men," is at hand, I wish to extend, on behalf of Local No. 502 and on my own behalf, the season's greetings to you, Mr. Editor, and to all the Brothers, and wish you one and all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year!

J. A. MURRIDGE.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Yes, sir; Local No. 558 on the wire again and have we been busy this month? We had the works with us and President Franklin D. Roosevelt to take a look at what the Tennessee Valley Authority is doing, and did we have a crowd to welcome him and his party? We are with him and the TVA.

We had a fine meeting at the local Friday night; took in eight new members. We are doing this and better every meeting, also have what is known as the TVA Workers' Council. It is made up of delegates from all union trades, and let me say I think it is a fine organization and with age it will be of great value to every union man employed by the TVA.

Last night we had a fox hunt staged by the TVA Employees' Recreation Association, and who do you think is president? None other than Brother John Sharp. This is indeed a wonderful association with Mr. Hays as recreation director. What Hays and Sharp can't think up just isn't known yet.

Oh, yes; this afternoon, Sunday, November 25, the TVA Workers' Council is sponsoring a series of 10 lectures on the New Deal, by Professor Baldwin of the State Teachers College. So, when I say we at Florence, Ala., are doing things in a big way I am right—school, employment, recreation and everything.

I made a visit to Athens, Ala., where the TVA is building a high line. We have about 99 per cent of our boys at work on this project.

The rural lines are going fine with Brothers Perry and Wages doing the pushing. Now please make a correction in the name of our

NEWSPAPERS SEEK CONTROL OF RADIO

(Continued from page 515)

Call Letters	Applicant and Location	Remarks	Call Letters	Applicant and Location	Remarks
WTMJ	The (Milwaukee) Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.	KSD	Pulitzer Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.
WWJ	The Evening News Ass'n, Detroit, Mich.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.	KSO	Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Stockholder and parent—Publisher.
WWNC	Citizens Broadcasting Co., Asheville, N. C.	Stockholder and parent—Newspaper.	KTRH	KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas.	Stockholder and parent—Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.
WWSW	Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Parent—Publishing Co.	KWCR	Cedar Rapids Brdest. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Stockholder and parent—Newspaper publisher.
KALE	KALE, Inc., Portland, Oreg.	Stockholder—Newspaper.	KWG	Portable Wireless Telephone Co., Inc., Stockton, Calif.	Stockholder and parent—McClatchy Newspapers.
KERN	The Bee Bakersfield Broadcasting Co., Bakersfield, Calif.	Stockholder and parent—McClatchy Newspapers.	KXYZ	Harris County Broadcast Co., Houston, Texas.	Stockholder and parent—Jesse H. Jones Co., who own Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.
KEX	The Oregonian Pub. Co., Portland, Oreg.	Licensee—Publishing Co.	WDEV	Harry C. Whitehill, Waterbury, Vt.	Newspaper publisher.
KFBK	James McClatchy Co., Sacramento, Calif.	Parent—McClatchy Newspapers.	WFAA	A. H. Belo Corp., Dallas, Texas.	Newspaper publisher.
KFIZ	The Reporter Printing Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.	WIBW	Topeka Brdestg. Ass'n., Inc., Topeka, Kans.	Stockholder—Capper Publications (Farm press).
KGFF	KGFF Broadcasting Co., Inc., Shawnee, Okla.	Stockholder and parent—Publishing Co.	WKBV	Wm. O. Knox, tr. as Knox Battery & Electric Co., Richmond, Ind.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.
KGU	Marion A. Mulrony and Advertiser Pub. Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.	WRAK	WRAK, Inc., Williamsport, Pa.	Stockholder interested in newspaper.
KGW	Oregonian Pub. Co., Portland, Oreg.	Licensee—Publisher.	WTRC	Truth Radio Corp., Elkhart, Ind.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.
KMJ	James McClatchy Co., Fresno, Calif.	Parent—McClatchy Newspapers.	KGFF	Hugh J. Powell & Stanley Platz, d/b as Powell & Platz, Coffeyville, Kans.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.
KOIN	KOIN, Inc., Portland, Oreg.	Stockholder—Newspaper publisher.	KOH	The Bee, Inc., Reno, Nev.	Stockholder and parent—Newspaper publisher.
KPRC	Houston Printing Co., Houston, Texas.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.	KYA	Pacific Broadcast Corp., San Francisco, Calif.	Stockholder and parent—Subsidiary of Star Holding Corp., owned by Wm. Randolph Hearst.
KRLD	KRLD Radio Corp., Dallas, Texas.	Stockholder and parent—Newspaper publisher.			
KSCJ	Perkins Bros. Co. (The Sioux City Journal), Sioux City, Iowa.	Licensee—Newspaper publisher.			

business agent, whose name is Jack Hans. In the last issue you had it Hansom, and he blames me.

Season's greetings from L. U. No. 558.

JOHN GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, there is a lot of work coming and I am not talking through my hat, and it's time that every one of you put your shoulder to the wheel and get all your electrician friends to join before the spring. Initiation fee is only \$10 and we have our office open every Thursday night from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., also on every Monday evening.

Brother O. Boyer, our tireless business manager (without pay), has been appointed on the parliamentary committee inspector, and is ready to help any members or ex-members that were paid less than the regular fee of 65 cents per hour. All those of you who have a claim against a contractor for short pay, we will be only too glad to hear your complaint.

The well known firm of Bedard-Girard, Ltd., held their annual oyster party last week and it was a real success and, of course, when the gang left to go home there were only shells and empty barrels left, but what a time was had by all!

The office wishes you all a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

PAUL.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Well, we are late again. It seems like the months roll around plenty fast. In another week Thanksgiving Day will be here. I believe we all had hopes this day would look brighter than it has for the last four years. When a man has to eat a bowl of bean soup, or if we are lucky we get an extra hamburger sandwich, Thanksgiving Day is just another day to us.

The boys in Lansing are getting a little break at present. The Fisher Body is doing some remodeling and it looks like the job would use all of the Brothers on the waiting list. If this job lasts long enough, possibly we will be able to get a piece of pork this year to put in our bean soup—if the AAA left any in the country.

I hope this news of a job here will not start a stampede in this direction; not that we would not be glad to share the work with other Brothers, but it looks like the job will be well filled up locally.

C. T. Fox.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

We have just recently paused to observe the 16th Armistice Day.

Looking across the Atlantic Ocean we observe Germany making a gallant effort to reconstruct itself, affiliating all its political parties (by force, if necessary) into one great National Socialistic party, nicknamed Nazi.

Five years ago Germany's people were split up into as many as 15 separate parties, each fighting for its own cause, believing that their own respective party possessed the only remedy for rebuilding and salvaging the one time great nation.

Going back 15 years, the German nation was in a serious turmoil of revolution. No leader at that time with the initiative and force of character could be found to lead the nation out of the quagmire of unrest caused by the World War.

NOTICE

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of Roy Flood, Card No. 466808, kindly communicate with Mrs. Roy Flood, 107 Super Street, Houston, Texas.

So-called victorious nations that participated in the fall of the German empire and its sovereign, were all ready to grab their slice of melon, whether it was money, munitions, or possession of rich fertile dominions.

The whole nation was flat on its back. If it showed signs of raising a limb (so to speak) one or more of the European nations stood ready to knock it flat again. And now the country seems to be getting organized under one head, under one political party. As I commented previously, by force, if necessary. And why not, if that method is going to be the means of re-establishing the country's stability in world commerce, peace and tranquillity in their homes?

The whole world seems to be objecting to their form of leadership. Please understand me correctly, I am not arguing religious freedom.

Even our A. F. of L. has created a boycott aimed at Germany's export commerce. I firmly believe we have our own problems to solve in our own ranks without molesting or embarrassing any foreign country.

At the last German general election the people were almost unanimous toward supporting Hitler and his form of government, which proved in itself that various other political parties had miserably failed them. So why not give the nation at large a chance to show that they intend to be as other nations are striving to be—a world power? Not in the sense of armed superiority, but in world trade, backed up with a happy, progressive, industrious people.

Our own United States Government must make some seemingly radical changes, ere the country at large will enjoy normalcy.

Do we or the government care a damn what other nations think of our method, just so long as the foreign powers mind their own business, and we Americans obtain normal, prosperous conditions? This letter expresses the opinion of yours truly.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

It is with pleasure that I can begin my journalistic career as press correspondent with a hearty welcome to the Brothers who have been called back to work. Those of us who were fortunate enough to miss this "lay off" have been looking forward to your return and we hope it means steady employment and that we can welcome more of our Brothers in the near future.

*On the docks and in the ships,
I'll look and listen for my quips.
Don't get sore if they seem to fit you.
The remarks I make on what you do;
Take it in fun, and try your luck
On someone else; I'll pass your buck.*

And speaking of passing the buck: We heard of one being passed to a party named "Ike," and according to reports, a party by the name of "Bill" is on the war path with a stilson wrench about this buck passing. It is all the result of a raid "Capt. Jake" made

on the substation, one day not so long ago, the hour of 11:59 a. m. That gent sure has good eyesight.

I am going to make a resolution:

Resolved, That I will attend every meeting of my local that I possibly can and will try to influence as many of the Brothers as I can to do the same.

How about it? Will anyone else make this resolution with me? Hope to see you at the next meeting.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

After several months investigation, the Essex County Trades and Labor Council has decided that T. Eaton Co. is unfair to organized labor, and has notified the members of its affiliated unions to that effect. This action was a consequence of a lockout of a number of girl workers, members of an international trade union, by the Eaton firm last summer.

Early in September the council received an appeal for help from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union No. 72, Toronto, saying that for the last 10 weeks the girls had been locked out, because they would not accept starvation rates for piece work. They were picketing the store every day, tramping up and down the sidewalk till they were without shoes and stockings. One of the girls sold her bed and stove and was sleeping on the floor, without any fire. Others had small children depending on them.

The council made a donation within their means, and sent a letter of protest to T. Eaton Co., who sent two representatives here, asking that we make an investigation, as they certainly were not treating the girls unfairly. It was agreed upon that Brother C. M. Shaw, of L. U. No. 353, Toronto, would make the investigation and report, upon which I quote:

"My personal opinion is that the T. Eaton Co. is only interested in organized labor in so far as their buying power is concerned. To my knowledge they have never entered into an agreement with any of the trades in this city although I believe there are a few union printers and possibly some union men of other trades in their employ, but I am sure they have no agreements.

"So far as these girls are concerned, they are picketing the store and factory every day and it is a shame that they are not getting more support from the organized trades union movement in this city. They are all Canadian girls who have been in the employ of this company from six to 20 years, and I think, if they were good enough to work that long for the company, that it is only because of their distaste for co-operating with the union and their fear of setting a precedent that the company did not settle their grievances immediately."

An interesting bit of news has just come to hand in this connection. We hear the girls involved in the lockout have opened a co-operative dressmaking establishment of their own in Toronto. We hope they prosper.

BILL COLSON.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Just a few notes from Local Union No. 1037, Winnipeg, to let the world know we are still plugging along, trying to keep the organization together, so as to be able to endeavor to better conditions, should prosperity ever again turn the proverbial corner.

At our August 13 meeting Brother C. Barrett, was elected to fill the president's chair, taking the place of our deceased president and beloved Brother, George Cameron.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$1.50

John Cameron was elected to fill the vice president's chair. They are a good team and I am sure they will do all they possibly can to further the welfare of this local. International Vice President Ingles being present, installed both officers in the usual manner. He also gave us a short review of his activities across the country in recent months and said that there was a slight improvement in employment, but nothing in comparison to the number unemployed. He drew our attention to the Hon. Mr. H. Stevens' (Cabinet Minister at Ottawa) report as chairman of an inquiry regarding price spreads, profits, and conditions of employment and wages in clothing factories and large department stores.

Briefly, Mr. Stevens reported that conditions were deplorable and should not be tolerated by any right thinking people. He stated that as far as he was concerned he would not rest until he had done his best to remedy this state of affairs, which were terrible in a country professing to be a Christian land.

As a result of his report, Mr. Stevens has since lost his cabinet position, from which he was forced to resign, rather than take back anything he had written. More power to him, and all men like him, who use their ability and knowledge to protect and help their less fortunate fellow men.

A. A. MILES.

Conviction brings a silent, indefinable beauty into faces made of the commonest human clay; the devout worshiper at any shrine reflects something of its golden glow, even as the glory of a noble love shines like a sort of light from a woman's face.—*Balsac.*

OGBURN'S BOOK MORE RHETORIC THAN REALITY

(Continued from page 521)

chines as well as young men or better, but big business prefers young men because they are cheaper to employ and more likely to resist labor organization.

Ogburn: "Workers' wages buy more goods than they did 150 years ago."

Comment: This is an indisputable generalization but Professor Ogburn fails to say that workers did not receive an adequate share in income during the decade 1920-1929, and this failure to receive an adequate share was a large factor in creating the depression.

Ogburn: "How does the machine help us to live better? There are two answers: one is, cheap power and the other is mass production."

Comment: There is no proof that American workers live better than workers in non-industrialized countries. This is merely an assumption for propagandistic purposes.

Ogburn: "So machinery is coming to the farm. This probably means that farms will become larger. Indeed, there are a few corporation farms now run much as are large industries in cities."

Make Farmers Peons

Comment: This is a sample of the innocent-looking propaganda contained in this pamphlet. Industrialization of the farm under industrial corporations means the peonization of the farmer. The only way to prevent big business from operating farms is for farmers to have farm co-

operatives. Mr. Ogburn says nothing about this phase of economy.

Ogburn: "The moral of this story of the machine, dear reader, is that we are always behind time. We cannot keep up with machines."

Comment: This is a sample of the fallacy of abstractism to which Mr. Ogburn's pamphlet is most guilty. He lays the losses of society to the machine and not to the men who guide it. He never mentions solutions proposed by labor and social minded people for the control of the machine, namely:

1. The shorter workday and shorter workweek.
2. Planned economy designed to constantly increase purchasing power.
3. Unemployment and social insurance.

The pamphlet is glibly written and complete as far as description of the machine problem goes, but it is reactionary in all its implications. It is not unfair to label it as propaganda for reactionary big business.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 530)

We must show by our approval that this is what we want, not only in canned goods but in every other product we buy that can be graded for quality.

At the same time, let's not forget our own label movement, which nobody is going to help us put across but ourselves. If the product is going to bear the label, "Grade A, Union Made," the last two words will be there because union households put them there.

WHAT UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS MAY READ

(Continued from page 527)

- Lowes, John Livingston—"Geoffrey Chaucer."
 MacLeish, Archibald—"Poems, 1924-1933."
 Millay, Edna St. Vincent—"Fatal Interview."
 O'Neill, Eugene—"Nine Plays."
 Rivera, Diego—"Portrait of America."
 Smith, Logan Pearsall—"All Trivia."
 Winwar, Frances—"Poor Splendid Wings."
 Woolf, Virginia—"The Second Common Reader."
 Wylie, Elinor—"Collected Poems."
 Yeats, W. B.—"Collected Poems."

Economics, Current Events, Etc.

- Anonymous—"The New Dealers."
 Brandeis, Louis D.—"The Social and Economic Views of Mr. Justice Brandeis."
 Chamberlain, John—"Farewell to Reform."
 Counts, George S.—"Soviet Challenge to America."
 Hindus, Maurice—"Humanity Uprooted."
 Kallet, Arthur, and Schlinck, F. J.—"100,000,000 Guinea Pigs."

Mumford, Lewis—"Technics and Civilization."

Sullivan, Mark—"Our Times." Volumes 3, 4 and 5.

Science, Etc.

- Ashford, Bailey K.—"A Soldier in Science."
 Beard, Charles—"A Century of Progress."
 Curry, Manfred—"The Beauty of Flight."
 DeKruif, Paul—"Men Against Death."
 Eddington, Sir Arthur—"The Expanding Universe."
 Jeans, Sir James—"The Mysterious Universe."
 Loomis, Alfred F.—"Yachts Under Sail."
 Menninger, Karl A.—"The Human Mind."
 Stanford, Alfred—"Men, Fish and Boats."

Miscellaneous

- Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.
 Bergman, Ray—"Just Fishing."
 Nichols, Beverley—"Down the Garden Path."
 Stieff, F. P., Editor—"Eat, Drink and Be Merry in Maryland."
 Wright, Richardson—"The Story of Gardening."

Fiction

- Allen, Herve—"Anthony Adverse."
 Barnes, Margaret Ayer—"Years of Grace."
 Beith, Janet—"No Second Spring."
 Bentley, Phyllis—"Inheritance."
 Boileau, Ethel—"Gay Family."
 Bridge, Ann—"Peking Picnic."
 Bromfield, Louis—"The Farm."
 Buck, Pearl S.—"The Good Earth."
 Burnett, W. R.—"The Giant Swing."
 Caldwell, Erskine—"Tobacco Road."
 Canfield, Dorothy—"The Deepening Stream."
 Carroll, Gladys Hasty—"As the Earth Turns."
 Cather, Willa—"Obscure Destinies."
 Cather, Willa—"Shadows on the Rock."
 Connolly, James—"Gloucestermen."
 Delafield, E. M.—"The Diary of a Provincial Lady."
 Dinesen, Isak—"Seven Gothic Tales."
 Ehrlich, Leonard—"God's Angry Man."
 Edmonds, Walter—"Erie Water."
 Fairbank, Janet Ayer—"The Bright Land."
 Fallada, Hans—"Little Man, What Now?"
 Faulkner, William—"Light in August."
 Feuchtwanger, Lion—"The Oppermanns."
 Galsworthy, John—"End of the Chapter."
 Halper, Albert—"Union Square."
 Herbert, A. P.—"The Water Gypsies."
 Heyward, DuBose—"Peter Ashley."
 Hilton, James—"Good-bye, Mr. Chips."
 Hobart, Alice Tisdale—"Oil for the Lamps of China."
 Kantor, MacKinlay—"Long Remember."
 Laing, Alexander—"Sea Witch."
 Lancaster, G. B.—"Pageant."
 Lane, Rose Wilder—"Let the Hurricane Roar."

Lewis, Sinclair—"Work of Art."
 Macdonell, A. G.—"England, Their
 England."
 Mann, Thomas—"Joseph and His
 Brothers."
 Marshall, Bruce—"Father Malachy's
 Miracle."
 Masfield, John—"Bird of Dawning."
 McFee, William—"The Harbourmaster."
 Miller, Caroline—"Lamb in His Bosom."
 Morgan, Charles—"The Fountain."
 Morley, Christopher—"Human Being."
 Murasaki, Lady—"Tale of Genji." Six
 volumes.
 Nathan, Robert—"One More Spring."
 Nordhoff, Charles, and Hall, James Nor-
 man—"Mutiny on the Bounty."
 Nordhoff, Charles, and Hall, James Nor-
 man—"Men Against the Sea."
 Pakington, Humphry A.—"The Roving
 Eye."
 Peterkin, Julia—"Bright Skin."
 Priestley, J. B.—"Angel Pavement."
 Rawlings, Marjorie Kinnan—"South
 Moon Under."
 Roberts, Elizabeth Madox—"Great
 Meadow."
 Roberts, Kenneth—"Rabble in Arms."
 Sass, Herbert Ravenel—"Look Back to
 Glory."
 Scott, Evelyn—"The Wave."
 Stong, Phil—"State Fair."
 Stribling, T. S.—"The Forge Series."
 Swanson, Neil H.—"The Judas Tree."
 Waddell, Helen—"Peter Abeldard."
 Walsh, Maurice—"Road to Nowhere."
 Walpole, Hugh—"Rogue Herries Series."
 Wells, H. G.—"Seven Famous Novels."

Mysteries

Biggers, Earl Derr—"Celebrated Cases
 of Charlie Chan."
 Christie, Agatha—"Murder in the Calais
 Coach."
 Chesterton, G. K.—"Father Brown
 Omnibus."
 Hammett, Dashiell—"The Maltese
 Falcon."
 Hichens, Robert—"Paradine Case."
 Jarrett, Cora—"Night Over Fitch's
 Pond."
 Oppenheim, E. Phillips—"Shudders and
 Thrills."
 Rinehart, Mary Roberts—"Omnibus."
 Sayers, Dorothy—"The Nine Tailors."
 Sayers, Dorothy—"Second Omnibus of
 Crime."
 Van Dine, S. S.—"The Dragon Murder
 Case."

Children's Books

Armer, Laura Adams—"Waterless
 Mountain."
 Beebe, William—"Exploring With
 Beebe."
 Coatsworth, Elizabeth—"The Cat Who
 Went to Heaven."
 d'Aulaire, Ingri and Edgar—"Ola."
 Davis, Mary Gould—"The Handsome
 Donkey."
 Eaton, Jeanette—"Young Lafayette."
 Field, Rachel—"Hitty."
 "Gag (Wanda) Story Book."
 Hader, Berta and Elmer—"Spunky."
 Hartman, Gertrude—"These United
 States."

Hillyer, V. M.—"A Child's History of
 Art."
 Huberman, Leo—"We, the People."
 James, Will—"Lone Cowboy."
 Lewis, Elizabeth Foreman—"Young Fu
 of the Upper Yangtze."
 Meigs, Cornelia—"Invincible Louisa."
 Meigs, Cornelia—"Swift Rivers."
 Mitchell, Lucy Sprague—"Skyscraper."
 Morrow, Elizabeth—"The Painted Pig."
 Parrish, Anne—"Floating Island."
 Petersham, Maud and Miska—"The
 Christ Child."
 Ransome, Arthur—"Swallows and
 Amazons."
 Rourke, Constance—"Davy Crockett."
 Smith, Susan—"Christmas Tree in the
 Wood."

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED BY AUTO- MATIC HEAT

(Continued from page 522)

in a smaller space than either oil or coal, because no fuel is stored on the premises, but unless the price of gas is unusually low the operating cost will be considerably higher than either of the other two fuels.

The past three decades have seen the development of hot water, steam and vapor heat superseding the hot air heating plant so popular around 1900. However, the wide publicity given to air conditioning and the evident desire of the public for some means of cooling as well as heating homes, have resulted in great improvement to the inexpensive, easily installed and extremely efficient warm air furnace. Air is a better conductor of heat than water, and a system of air ducts is less expensive to provide than a system of radiators and piping.

Back to Warm Air?

The introduction of efficient automatic humidifying devices, the manufacture of steel welded and riveted furnaces, have successfully cured the defects that troubled our mothers—dust, dryness and coal gas odors—which were so common with the old type cast-iron furnace. The air conditioning engineers have added further refinements with the result that the warm air plant is becoming increasingly popular, and will warrant the investigation of the prospective home builder.

With the aid of the very quiet, electrically operated fan, filtered washed air can be delivered to every room in the house by forced circulation. The elimination of radiators and piping results in a saving of space and of cost which will make it doubly attractive to the builder of a small home.

It is generally recognized that until refrigerating equipment is considerably reduced in cost and electric rates lower as well, the owner of an inexpensive house cannot hope to achieve the genuine refrigerated air conditioning which we have all experienced in theaters, but we can purchase at a price we may be able to afford, what some manufacturers choose to call modified air conditioning, by installation of a warm air heating plant

equipped with a circulating fan, with air filters and washers, thermostatically controlled, and which can be fired with coal, oil or gas. Where city water at 55 degrees is available it is possible to make a considerable reduction in both humidity and temperature by forcing the air through a water spray, and the cost of operating is not high.

Again the fact that the air is circulated by fan makes it possible to eliminate the basement in favor of the ground floor heater room, which would result in a saving sufficient to install the entire plant. The cost of adding the circulating fan and air washing equipment to the essential warm air plant is only about \$110, the cost of furnace and duct system being about \$200. This combination is still about \$40 cheaper in first cost than hot water heat. The automatic heating features, stoker, or burner, and thermostatic control are, of course, additional, and are as easily combined with warm air as with any other type of heat.

We know union shops, employing I. B. E. W. members, that have contracts with large heating supply stores, to do the electrical installations in connection with automatic heat. That increased volume of new home construction will bring a demand for skilled electrical workers to make such installations is very evident.

LESS RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM AND MORE PLAN

(Continued from page 525)

Poor crops in the early 30's and the worst drought in history in 1934 combined to deplete our accumulated surplus stocks. However, it is usual for abnormally heavy crops to follow bad crop years, as each individual farmer seeks to recoup for his losses of the year before. For this reason Secretary Wallace takes great pains to explain that the AAA must continue its present work for at least two more years if we are to escape a repetition of unwieldy farm surpluses. By 1936 he hopes that we will have devised a more permanent method of ironing out drastic annual fluctuations in supply such as we now experience.

Rugged Individualism Must Go

In the new world before us we must revise many of our ideas on monetary and industrial policies. We must forget that we were once rugged individualists. Industry, government, labor, farmers and consumers must all learn to live peaceably together. We must plan our economic life in the interests of society as a whole. As a nation we must learn to live with other nations. Secretary Wallace lays down the principle that each country should be allowed to devote itself to the production and export of those goods for which it is best adapted. We should not raise restrictive trade barriers against the rest of the world, whether to nurse along weak industries in which we have no natural advantage or to maintain a higher level of prices than necessary in our more healthy industries.

IN MEMORIAM

Wilbur G. Michael, L. U. No. 1156

Initiated December 5, 1923

Though we look forward in the realization that sooner or later we must each lay down the burden of this human span, yet the shock of parting strikes us anew as, one by one, our friends and dear ones move onward into the infinite.

To Local Union No. 1156 again has come the hour of loss as we record the passing of Brother Wilbur G. Michael, an esteemed friend and valued member. His absence will be deeply felt.

To the members of his family, who held him most dear, Local Union No. 1156 extends the sympathy of true friendship and the condolence of understanding hearts. We sorrow with you.

By action of the local union this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to our Journal for publication, and our charter shall be draped for 30 days in his memory.

WILLIAM V. AHLGREN,
President.

Okley Abbott, L. U. No. 648

Initiated December 19, 1928

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Okley Abbott, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolences of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Okley Abbott; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and in memory to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the International Office for official publication in our Journal, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, L. U. No. 648.
J. A. HANAMAKER, Rec. Secretary.

T. C. Christensen, L. U. No. 124

Initiated March 12, 1918

Taps, and a true and loyal comrade laid to rest.

Brother T. C. Christensen passed away November 5, 1934, and will be missed by all members of Local 124 and his many friends.

He served his country overseas with valor and good will. He served the cause of union labor with the same steadfastness and loyalty.

His friendly smile, his patience under difficulties and his helping hand should serve to guide us along the trail of loyalty and good fellowship; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in the spirit of brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow in his passing and extend to his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. C. CROWTHER,
E. L. WISE,
P. J. MCINTYRE,
Committee.

Peter C. Schaefer, L. U. No. 232

Initiated January 19, 1923, in L. U. No. 494

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 232, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Peter C. Schaefer, a true Brother and a loyal union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers Journal, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

M. H. STREICH,
WM. J. REARDON,
WESLEY GUILFOYLE,
Committee.

Joseph Greenwood, L. U. No. 109

Initiated November 15, 1911, in L. U. No. 154

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 109, I. B. E. W., records the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed Brother, Joseph Greenwood, whereby we have suffered the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 109 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Joseph Greenwood; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

EARL C. JORDAN,
R. C. HEMPHILL,
W. S. HEETER,
Committee.

H. M. Rose, L. U. No. 17

Initiated October 20, 1913

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, mourn the passing of our Brother, H. M. Rose; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

B. ROBINSON,
WM. McMAHON,
WM. I. SPECK,
Committee.

James W. Skipper, L. U. No. 369

Initiated January 22, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, James W. Skipper, in the thirty-fourth year of his life;

Resolved, That in his death, Local Union No. 369, I. B. E. W., has lost a faithful member; the family a loving husband, and the community a highly respected citizen; be it further

Resolved, That we mourn his departure, and extend our deepest sympathy to the family, and friends, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother in their time of bereavement; a copy to be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 369, and a copy to be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

F. J. KINTNER,
BENNIE JAMES,
WALTER P. RUH,
Resolution Committee.

I. C. Tolin, L. U. No. 40

Reinitiated August 22, 1933

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of one of its members, I. C. Tolin; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Tolin our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 40 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHAS. DWYER,
J. P. RIPTON,
H. P. FOSS,
Committee.

Dayton De Bow, L. U. No. 245

Initiated November 7, 1913

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local 245, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Dayton DeBow, a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory

by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent the International Office for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

HARRY SHULTZ,
AUGUST GARLING,
ROBERT HUNTER,
Committee.

Grover C. Moore, L. U. No. 18

Initiated March 4, 1914, in L. U. No. 500 and

Reinitiated January 13, 1925, in L. U. No. 18

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Grover C. Moore, who departed this life October 23, 1934; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

WILLIAM WAGNER,
L. P. MORGAN,
H. M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Earl Hubbard, L. U. No. 40

Reinitiated April 21, 1934

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of one of its members, Earl Hubbard; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Hubbard our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 40 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHAS. DWYER,
J. P. RIPTON,
H. P. FOSS,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS NOVEMBER 1- NOVEMBER 30, 1934

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	William Fiedler	\$1,000.00
17	H. M. Rose	1,000.00
40	G. R. Eaton	300.00
210	E. S. Watson	1,000.00
103	C. E. Hewitt	1,000.00
134	Hugh Keenan	1,000.00
134	Oscar Brandt	1,000.00
I. O.	L. C. Probeck	1,000.00
I. O.	J. P. Johnston	1,000.00
18	G. C. Moore	1,000.00
9	James F. O'Neill	1,000.00
I. O.	Carl O. Krause	1,000.00
164	J. A. Shoemaker	1,000.00
109	J. Greenwood	1,000.00
1	W. M. Farrell	1,000.00
466	C. T. Haggerty	1,000.00
134	C. F. Schmidt	1,000.00
26	R. E. Robey	1,000.00
134	J. A. Gibson	1,000.00
50	O. M. Olson	1,000.00
124	A. Fern	1,000.00
156	W. G. Michael	1,000.00
3	J. J. Gilligan	1,000.00
3	F. X. Skerrett	1,000.00
3	P. Campbell	1,000.00
124	Theodore Christensen	1,000.00
278	Harry H. Hensel	1,000.00
I. O.	Frederick W. Freimuth	1,000.00
83	W. F. Smith	1,000.00
I. O.	C. W. Denman	1,000.00
17	Bryson Simonton	1,000.00
I. O.	P. C. McShane	1,000.00
3	Walter Casey	1,000.00
134	Charles T. Holst	1,000.00
435	William E. Town	1,000.00
Total		\$84,300.00

MR. PRODUCER, YOU ARE ALSO CONSUMER

(Continued from page 512)

State and County	Principal City
Lancaster	Lincoln
Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff
NEVADA—2	
Churchill	Fallon
Clark	Las Vegas
NEW HAMPSHIRE—2	
Hillsborough	Manchester
Strafford	Dover
NEW JERSEY—3	
Camden	Camden
Essex	Newark
Mercer	Trenton
NEW MEXICO—2	
Bernalillo	Albuquerque
Santa Fe	Santa Fe
NEW YORK—10	
Albany	Albany
Erie	Buffalo
Monroe	Rochester
Onondaga	Syracuse
Oneida	Utica
Ontario	Geneva
Oswego	Oswego
Rockland	Nyack
Westchester	White Plains
Yates	Penn Yan
NORTH CAROLINA—4	
Buncombe	Asheville
Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Guilford	Greensboro
Wake	Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA—4	
Burleigh	Bismarck
Cass	Fargo
Grand Forks	Grand Forks
Stutzman	Jamestown
OHIO—9	
Butler	Oxford
Cuyahoga	Cleveland
Franklin	Columbus
Greene	Yellow Springs
Hamilton	Cincinnati
Jefferson	Steubenville
Lorain	Lorain
Lucas	Toledo
Mahoning	Youngstown
OKLAHOMA—3	
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
Tulsa	Tulsa
Washington	Bartlesville
OREGON—6	
Deschutes	Bend
Hood River	Hood River
Multnomah	Portland
Jackson	Medford
Lane	Eugene
Umatilla	Pendleton
PENNSYLVANIA—9	
Allegheny	Pittsburgh
Bucks	Doylestown
Center	State College
Dauphin	Harrisburg
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Montgomery	Bryn Mawr
Union	Lewisburg
Lackawanna	Scranton
York	York
RHODE ISLAND—3	
Newport	Newport
Providence	Providence
Washington	Westerly
SOUTH CAROLINA—3	
Charleston	Charleston
Greenville	Greenville
Richland	Columbia
SOUTH DAKOTA—4	
Hughes	Pierre
Minnehaha	Sioux Falls
Pennington	Rapid City
Yankton	Yankton
TENNESSEE—4	
Davidson	Nashville
Hamilton	Chattanooga

State and County	Principal City
Knox	Knoxville
Shelby	Memphis
TEXAS—12	
Bexar	San Antonio
Brazos	Bryan
Dallas	Dallas
Denton	Denton
El Paso	El Paso
Galveston	Galveston
Harris	Houston
Harrison	Marshall
Potter	Amarillo
Taylor	Abilene
Travis	Austin
Wichita	Wichita Falls
UTAH—3	
Cache	Logan
Sevier	Richfield
Weber	Ogden
VERMONT—1	
Chittenden	Burlington
VIRGINIA—4	
Albemarle	Charlottesville
Campbell	Lynchburg
Henrico	Richmond
Norfolk	Norfolk
WASHINGTON—5	
Kittitas	Ellensburg
King	Seattle
Pierce	Tacoma
Spokane	Spokane
Yakima	Yakima
WEST VIRGINIA—5	
Cabell	Huntington
Greenbrier	Lewisburg
Harrison	Clarksburg
Kanawha	Charleston
Wood	Parkersburg
WISCONSIN—7	
Dane	Madison
Douglas	Superior
Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Iron	Hurley
La Crosse	La Crosse
Marathon	Wausau
Milwaukee	Milwaukee
WYOMING—3	
Laramie	Cheyenne
Natrona	Casper
Sheridan	Sheridan
Total counties—200.	

TACOMA AIRPORT HAS A-1 LIGHTING

(Continued from page 526)

lights, ceiling lights and the beacon light are controlled from this station with standard push button control.

Current for the control circuit and the building heat and light as well as the ceiling light is obtained from a 4,000/110-volt transformer located in the substation.

Substation. Current is brought from the utility lines over a three-phase 4,000-volt circuit. At present this is three-wire but the substation is wired for a four-wire three-phase system, as this plan is followed generally in this district.

The circuit includes the necessary protection and metering transformers for a graphic watt-hour meter and is fed through a bussing to two 4,000-volt feeders supplying the towers on the east and west sides of the field, also to the series lighting transformers for the three-series boundary, obstruction and approach lights.

Wiring. All of the wiring was done with non metallic sheath underground cable laid in ditches around the field. There is some 120,000 feet of all sizes.

The greater part of it was laid in ditches dug with a grader and tractor and back filled with the same outfit. Some of it was dug by hand where old wiring made it advisable.

It has been possible to make this entire installation without making a splice outside of the tower enclosures. The taps on the 4,000-volt feeders were made by using the top of the primary cut-outs as a connecting block in each tower enclosure.

The wiring in each tower was done by strapping the underground cable up onto the enclosure walls with fitted straps and stove bolts. The connections to the switches and transformers were made inside the equipment and the entrance bushings refilled with compound.

Around the entire field a heavy ground wire was run and a permanent ground built in the drainage sump at the substation. All of the towers and secondary floodlight structures are solidly connected to this ground.

It seemed advisable to ground all of the returns on the secondary floods, and boundary lights, so they were all connected on this grounding system.

The earth on this port is heavy gravel or glacial wash so that a good ground is not to be expected at all places.

The material for the entire installation was furnished by the Civil Works Administration last winter, but the work was not gotten under way until just as the program was closed. The installation lay dormant until the first of August when funds were arranged to complete the installation.

Due to the efforts of Brother Wallace Morrisette, business manager, Roy Smith, contact man, the layout and planning as well as the actual work of installation was done wholly by members of Local No. 76, I. B. E. W., under the direction of R. Lester Kelly, county commissioner, Pierce County, who is in charge of the airport.

AT LAST, COMPLETE RECORD OF ELECTRIC COSTS!

(Continued from page 519)

of supplying service as compared with the costs shown above for private systems.

(10) Variation in the cost of distributing electricity to any class of customer, as between the various municipalities, proves to be much less than commonly understood. In nine of the 17 New York cities included in the survey, the range of distribution costs to the residential consumer with an average annual use of 600 kilowatt hours is between 2.1 cents and 2.3 cents per kilowatt hour, while the range from 2.1 cents to 2.5 cents includes 14 of the 17 cities. Only three cities revealed a distribution cost in excess of 2.4 cents per kilowatt hour for this class of service.

(11) Analysis of two public plants serving rural homes and farms in the surrounding territory as well as the area within the city limits, reveals that while the cost of rural distribution is higher because of lower density than the cor-

responding urban cost, nevertheless service can be provided for the combined areas at a distribution cost only slightly above that of the city proper. As the average consumption of electricity by homes and farms in the combined area increases, the differential per kilowatt hour of such combined service shrinks to negligible proportions. Farm customers in extensive areas surrounding municipalities can be included under a single city rate schedule without materially affecting the charges to urban customers.

(12) The significant variation in the cost distribution to residential customers is found to be based on difference in average consumption. The contention of the industry that wide variations in utility rates as between localities are justified by corresponding variations in distribution costs is unsound. The entire industry today bases its local rate schedules on averages, embracing a spread in cost of service to various groups of local residential customers which may be wider than the variation in distribution costs between the different cities. We are confident that a single residential rate schedule for the entire state, including farm service, will eventually be found economically practicable.

An intensive study of conditions over a wide area in the United States shows that the savings in retail electric rates justified by this survey would not mean a corresponding decrease in the revenues derived from the supplying of electric service, because a truly promotional rate would result in a rapid increase in average use per customer. Private companies will be cited in subsequent sections of the report which have improved both their gross and net income by reducing rates to the levels suggested by the cost of distribution as revealed in this survey.

It is our unanimous opinion that, as a result of the development of St. Lawrence power by a public authority, rates for electricity used in the homes and on the farms of the state of New York will be fundamentally reorganized and standardized in terms of these conclusions. It is our further belief that pursuit of the method of cost analysis herein suggested will develop substantially lower costs than those indicated in this report.

IS PANAMA CANAL THREATENED FROM WITHIN?

(Continued from page 523)

ment pay, transportation to and from the States, and the low living costs for food, etc., as are enjoyed by the 10,000 or more officers and enlisted men of the Army and the Navy. Nothing is free to these employees. They pay rent, as well as for water, electric current, care of the grounds, the charges being ample for depreciation and for services rendered. The civilian employees of the Panama Canal pay back to the United States Treasury in actual dollars and cents, every expenditure for their housing and other living requirements. In no way are they a burden on taxation.

In conclusion just imagine, if you can,

England employing 5,000 or 6,000 or more American citizens or other aliens, in responsible positions on the Suez Canal, or within the fortified area of Gibraltar! Imagine Germany doing the same thing on the Kiel Canal! Take another wild flight of imagination and picture England, France, Italy, Germany, or Japan operating an enterprise as huge in magnitude and as important for national defense as is the Panama Canal, and employing thereon 12,000 or more patriotic citizens of the United States because they would work for much lower wages than their own bona fide patriotic citizens. Can you imagine the War Department of any of these nations opposing any legislation to correct such a situation? Millions of United States dollars gathered from your taxes are to be spent in the Canal Zone, and are now being spent, out of which money United States citizens will benefit very little.

I am informed that a member of the Metal Trades Council is to be sent to Washington to act as legislative representative for the Canal Zone employees during this session of Congress. Other legislation besides this alien bill, of much importance to the welfare of organized labor in particular, is to be instituted. Every reader of this article is urged to exert all pressure at his disposal to aid in having this bill made law, acquainting others through organized labor

channels as well. Needless to say, the civilian employees of the Panama Canal, the United States Army, and the United States Navy, will be grateful for any assistance or attention given to their representative in Washington during this session of Congress.

CALL ON UTILITY STOCKHOLDERS TO FIGHT

(Continued from page 524)

isting power facilities of the United States with generating capacity already 47 per cent in excess of present-day demands. The effect of such duplication would be far-reaching. Insurance companies, whose policies are held by millions, own large amounts of utility securities. Savings banks, with millions of small depositors, hold many utility securities. Railroad securities would be in jeopardy because their revenues would be permanently impaired by the loss of coal hauling. The market for millions of tons of coal would be destroyed and thereby put hundreds of thousands out of employment. The Federal water power projects would inflict serious injury to both capital and labor engaged not only in electric utilities, mines and railroads, but upon capital and labor engaged in the distribution of gas, lumber, ice and other lines. On top of this, the government projects will inflict \$1,000,000,000 upon taxpayers."

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2.	471242 471410	48.	336281 336433	114.	235214 235219	194.	183090 183130	307.	628772 628792
3.	A-J, 3789-3800	48.	417678 417738	115.	64809 64810	194.	562578 562700	308.	87930 87931
3.	A-J, 3848-4000	50.	271331 271390	115.	86927 86940	195.	557331 557436	308.	211302 211319
3.	A-J, 4087-4930	51.	218281 218283	116.	37265 37267	196.	121521 121522	308.	900833 900857
3.	A-J, 5001-5540	51.	960541 960600	116.	161361 161400	196.	134516 134560	309.	438865 438900
3.	A-J, 5601-5711	52.	391041 391589	116.	477041 477082	197.	584179 584193	309.	462021 463108
3.	A-J, 5801-5832	52.	414001 414298	117.	238584 238620	200.	208501 208550	309.	513901 514124
3.	A-H, 319-400	52.	414751 414950	120.	819188 819196	200.	209950 210000	311.	25733 25761
3.	A-H, 706-800	52.	460107 460300	121.	245411 245413	203.	630744 630746	311.	400575 400680
3.	A-H, 808-825	52.	460948 460956	121.	964700 964770	204.	237525 237527	312.	226769 226800
3.	A-H, 1001-1037	52.	461251 462000	122.	44749 44750	205.	525772 525797	312.	972901 972924
3.	A-H, 1201-1249	52.	462397 462750	122.	474106 474200	207.	688192 688195	313.	899670 899694
3.	B-H, 76-79	52.	411751 412162	124.	465908 466006	208.	199736 199743	318.	81931 81931
3.	B-J, 995-1042	52.	103713 103713	124.	534761 535385	208.	884505 884517	318.	969656 969684
3.	C-J, 145-200	53.	463714 463775	125.	29814 29814	209.	600703 600743	319.	952262 952268
3.	C-J, 202-236	54.	193820 193846	125.	334726 335166	210.	68712 68712	321.	170701 170702
3.	O-A, 4715-4800	55.	484801 484819	127.	857499 857510	210.	370089 370153	321.	913299 913314
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3.	O-A, 5031-5356	56.	904072 904091	129.	305068 305095	212.	81657 81659	322.	958849 958860
3.	O-A, 5401-5565	57.	250439 250440	129.	814978 814997	212.	91884 91884	323.	2764 2766
3.	O-A, 5601-5605	57.	318243 318268	130.	145561 145568	212.	201757 202234	323.	399786 399867
3.	X-G, 40201-40400	58.	31641 31768	130.	449948 450000	213.	46722 46757	324.	200015 200016
3.	X-G, 41401-41600	58.	138506 138550	130.	517902 518196	213.	47554 47559	324.	957439 957465
3.	X-G, 42106-42200	58.	151156 151182	130.	564001 564135	213.	278167 278530	325.	137209 137250
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22.	419131 419168	82.	259066 259066	139.	146575 146632	245.	383729 384000	357.	53639 53642
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26.	168301 168352	83.	531099 531356	150.	954203 954231	254.	905151 905155	363.	712378 712349
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26.	424594 424648	84.	307094 307157	153.	148132 148167	256.	904955 904967	369.	448862 448885
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37.	375810 375831	103.	30075 30094	175.	966951 966968	285.	642575 642590	397.	72020 72022
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415	437455	437495	553	226833	226851	667	83415	83418	819	397991	398246
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417	147951	963410	555	898311	898319	671	55898		823	237640	237647
	(TriPLICATE)		556	561001	561013	673	282166	282194	825	225948	225955
417	315193	315242	557	899591	899600	675	65263		827	225929	225934
418	159513	159522	558	942741	942760	677	260657	260790	829	243481	243484
418	465118	465246	559	232376	232453	679	481514	481525	831	894006	894028
421	7781	7800	560	258228	258258	681	176151	176165	833	971406	971416
424	944523	944534	561	86009	86024	683	923570	923614	835	234047	234069
425	262120	262121	562	198966	199116	685	929741	929751	837	265659	265664
427	177092		563	920550	920576	687	663384	663398	839	228756	228778
427	527332	527386	564	225064	225092	689	83298	83301	841	746393	746395
428	160501	160508	565	10631	10650	691	20143	20145	843	931003	931023
428	938907	938919	566	89807	90000	693	874911	874940	845	722017	722041
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430	943171	943193	570	317735	317803	701	641935	641945	853	922976	923041
431	193346	193361	571	16483	16492	703	16681		855	262951	921875
434	945391	945410	572	24057	24062	705	226468	226500	857	921846	480610
435	399718	399740	573	28293	28296	707	243601	243609	859	480601	
438	188213	188242	574	285521	285708	709	934446	934456	861	908100	
438	213176	213209	575	887858	887870	711	604424	604448	863	92894	92949
438	926377	926400	576	57329	57332	713	177748	177750	865	93576	93660
440	913981	913988	577	910478	910497	715	429001	429011	867	422251	422452
441	47106	47107	578	961825	961849	717	252318	252324	869	671975	672000
441	939473	939483	579	254714	254722	719	271951		871	909489	909498
443	893221	893226	580	174274	174299	721	238448		873	442604	442656
444	60025	60038	581	249457	249459	723	384971	385012	875	266000	266004
444	340544	340578		Duplicate		725	908313	908321	877	239145	239170
445	240928	240937	583	948500	948555	727	896922	896939	879	959461	959475
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459	208502		590	384130	384200	741	233153	233173	911	398464	398706
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460	616001	616003	593	185101	185280	747	83942	83963	917	230188	230206
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465	465958	466035	595	950819	950868	751	966612	966620	921	374285	374287
466	308309	308420	596	953551	953565	753	159952	159970	923	672398	672414
467	184806		597	624776	624781	755	18006		925	217989	225756
467	480325	480334	598	942185	942202	757	970524	970549	927	225734	
467	159004	159031	599	45951	45965	759	89263	89265	929	31660	182816
468	666431	666432	600	158584	158603	761	5237	5240	931	519921	519921
470	84579	84586	601	597751	597780	763	343076	343130	933	246829	246835
471	922390	922458	602	442371	442500	765	657474	657476	935	467401	467404
474	194872	194942	603	440779	440782	767	26549	26550	937	941311	941337
475	941497	941505	604	895038	895040	769	113331	113350	939	912777	912788
477	946946	946954	605	664694	664700	771	289826	289828	941	83881	83886
479	617066	617097	606	932665	932683	773	9855	9857	943	242701	242703
480	8070	8090	607	930643	930647	775	222919	222980	945	657500	313590
480	11414	11415	608	61505	61508	777	825666	825706	947	233455	233484
481	34233	34278	609	148638	148640	779	550020	550028	949	665293	665295
481	445993	446150	610	546568	546609	781	221467		951	74654	74657
482	615692	615699	611	42335	42336	783	469048	469178	953	914568	914570
483	23799	23800	612	934731	934744	785	212887	212907	955	200868	200888
483	407458	407537	613	260860	260880	787	972309	972363	957	483601	483634
488	31318	31319	614	971101	971116	789	657776	657788	959	87323	87324
488	95089	95140	615	229821	229847	791	901032	901058	961	65243	65250
492	11951	11955	616	43996	44000	793	622647	622658	963	237928	237936
493	896477	896490	617	388429	388500	795	228459	228459	965	267761	267761
494	181641	181970	618	418501	418710	797	483901	483955	967	528784	528820
497	204503	204521	619	732170	732175	799	935099	935100	969	7501	7505
499	176701	176711	620	269255	269256	801	242261	242265	971	79927	79938
499	255274	255283	621	239722	239747	803	925761	925800	973	185144	185208
499	960701	960709	622	229221	229226	805	82904	82915	975	649619	649626
500	239616	239700	623	795453	795474	807	372744	372750	977	906137	906149
501	94595	94615	624	282454	282462	809	420001	420202	979	932822	932827
501	377550	377760	625	480018	480031	811	663432	663444	981	236755	236770
501	396809	396900	626	482114	482122	813	967238	967252	983	698081	698111
501	429901	430037	627	236861	236876	815	696649	696683	985	234641	234648
502	53460	53461	628	921374	921374	817	227161	227180	987	482700	482714
502	885432	885446	629	584740	584745	819	946070	946085	989	21443	21476
504	813947	813956	630	869051	869074	821	240727	240772	991	19686	19687
506	902748	902750	631	256623	256664	823	146047	146250	993	941915	941926
507	668261	668265	632	245101	245111	825	250066	250072	995	207453	532240
508	421501	421520	633	904778	904800	827	968153	968170	997	645444	645452
508	429740	429750	634	925330	925373	829	250066	250072	999	940640	940650
509	669304	669310	635	240032	240060	831	959257	959278	1001	902186	902218
510	35271	35281	636	306216	306250	833	227807	227826	1003	81852	81856
512	231723		637	212921	212935	835	961246	961254	1005	887594	887600
512	902531	902538	638	243901	243904	837	379741	379796	1007	965101	965114
514	723221	723240	639	894879	894900	839	702471	702476	1009	949883	949890
515	631828	631836	640	168611	168665	841	901676	901694	1011	647696	647700
517	642269	642278	641	13813	13818	843	242101	242117	1013	973801	973815
520	959789	959803	642	922591	922616	845	925165	925200	1015	22157	22157
521	234289	234290	643	256980	256983	847	215251	215254	1017	339978	340064
521	920088	920100	644	961598	961632	849	242401	242412	1019	434752	434845
525	972637	972658	645	482411	482424	851	930054	930077	1021	81533	81544
526	945711	945720	646	47625	47633	853	468074	468125	1023	57023	57023
527	46511	46512	647	160201	160205	855	964222	964244	1025	252691	252730
527	954988	955000	648	261151	261162	857	919421	91942			

L. U.	NUMBERS
379	906972.
396	334743.
408	172802, 140287.
418	465166, 281, 233,
	240, 242, 246.
444	340571.
479	617050.
488	95100, 95126.
501	377556, 430017.
577	57330.
580	961846.
583	249558.
584	323713.
586	228394.
590	185139, 223, 251269.

L. U.	NUMBERS
597	895893.
637	212930.
690	384773, 898728.
697	324515, 563, 583,
	435547, 605-606,
	655, 708, 717,
	740, 744, 769,
	772.
760	215830, 834, 837,
	843, 849, 850,
	258461.
794	434680.
817	398101-170.
827	237046.
836	243451-480.

L. U.	NUMBERS
855	236538.
890	265960, 901.
996	65246.
1024	185141, 196.
1086	21457.
1141	330988, 340028, 030.
PREVIOUSLY LISTED	
MISSING RECEIVED	
9	270827-828, 830.
38	380000-049.
48	417477-480, 587-590.
59	330662-663.
65	174301-368, 370-376,
	378-388, 390-396.

L. U.	NUMBERS
398	407, 400, 411-
	414, 416-418, 420-
	425.
73	15910, 22266.
109	802997, 32408.
128	147778.
453	53750-53761.
477	946944.
584	140318.
650	281555, 560.
653	253545-546.
658	193964-965.
687	252311-315.
838	894004.
890	265958, 969, 975.

L. U.	NUMBERS
	979-980, 983, 991.
948	31655.
BLANK	
48	336432-433.
82	396164-165, 255-260.
109	32408.
164	410268-270.
245	338729-730.
269	87610.
577	910485.
PREVIOUSLY LISTED	
VOID—NOT VOID	
912	191250.

DIESEL ENGINES LOOM AS PRIMARY SOURCE

(Continued from page 518)

nothing must be allowed to interfere with the smooth process of national production. All traces of class consciousness are first obliterated. Thereafter discontent is carefully blocked from finding expression. Violence, censorship and propagandistic education become the weapons of the state. Strikes are proclaimed criminal offenses. First called upon as an impartial power to settle industrial disputes, the Fascist leader cannot help but gradually become partial in the interests of those having power to maintain or to deprive him of his political control. Such has been the experience of the past.

While it would be quite possible for a reorganization of industry, by industry and in the interests of industry, through the NRA to bring about the advent of Fascism in America, Miss Haider believes that should recovery continue to lag such an advent would more probably arise as a combination of nationalistic and socialistic forces "swept into office on a rising tide of popular discontent." Only a vigorous working class movement and labor's staunch refusal to surrender its right to strike, in such an event, would prevent the development of Fascist tendencies, the seeds of which are already discernible in our political and economic set-up.

SMALL STATIONS SEEK NETWORK ROUND WCFL

(Continued from page 514)

United States reside in the territory blanketed by this network.

"In addition to the hundreds of thousands of people who will listen to these Network programs from a standpoint of radio entertainment only, your clients will have a ready-built audience of some 5,000,000 people composed of members of trade unions and their families, who naturally follow the programs of WCFL very closely, and will, in turn, show the same loyalty to the network using WCFL as a key station. This particular audience represents buying power plus, as you well know.

"If there is any further information you desire, we will be pleased to furnish same, and in the meantime, we trust you will give this network your careful consideration in placing radio broadcasting contracts for your clients."

BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP. UNIONIZE

LOUISVILLE, KY.—THE BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION ANNOUNCES THAT IT HAS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION WHEREBY COMPANY FACTORIES (LOCATED AT LOUISVILLE, KY., PETERSBURG, VA., AND WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.) BECOME UNION PLANTS, AND WINGS CIGARETTES, SIR WALTER RALEIGH SMOKING TOBACCO AND OTHER B&W PRODUCTS CARRY THE UNION LABEL.

BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BLOODHOUND, KITE, B&W SUN CURED AND OTHER BRANDS OF PLUG TOBACCO.

ALL B&W BRANDS ARE UNION MADE

Brands shown include: KOOL, WINGS, RALEIGH, GOLDEN GRAIN, BUGLER, TARGET, DIAL, SIR WALTER RALEIGH, CATCHER, and TIGER ROSE.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

*The year is nearly over,
Goodbye, 'thirty-four!
Though we smile or sigh, as we say goodbye,
We'll see you again no more.*

*Sometimes you gave us victory,
And sometimes a sock on the chin,
But we grimly opine, you did not hear us
whine,
And we'll fight right along till we win.*

* * *

*That's our own version, and here's the New
Year's greeting as expressed by Abe Glick:*

1935

With the onward march of eternal Time,
As a New Year is about to arrive,
I wish to express, in verse and rhyme,
My heartiest wishes for 'thirty-five.

May the new turn of life's gigantic wheel
Bring relief of conditions of distress;
Let fairness to all be goal of New Deal,
And our path of progress spell success!

—With New Year's greetings from an old
stand-by, who can't stand idly by!

ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

* * *

Unity

Remember back in '18, boys,
You were finishing up your mission?
Now we have another fight to win,
And this one is called depression.

He lurks in cleverly hidden spots
In nearly every town,
And thinks of dark and evil ways
To keep our wages down.

What shall we do to fight this brute
Who steals our daily bread?
We've got to hang together, boys,
And fight until it's dead.

For unity is strength, you know;
This battle we can't lose.
Just stick a little longer, boys,
And bring it to a close.

We will make the wages boom,
The jobs come rolling in,
Then we can laugh and shout again,
And say, boys, did we win?

FRED HULME, L. U. No. 568.

* * *

Stinger Puts One Over the Snake

A boomer stinger and a boomer snake were beating their way on the head end of a fast mail train on the N. Y. C. and when they were getting near to where the engine would scoop up water, the stinger knowing what would happen climbed up high on top of engine tank and when they took water the snake got badly soaked. After the stinger came down his partner asked him, "What river was that we went through?" and he was told that was not a river, that they were taking water on the run. After riding a few miles farther the snake says, "Let me know when they are going to take coal and I'll get off."—"Reminiscences of An Old Rail," *Southwestern Railway Journal*.

Know Any Bigger?

We've heard of wind doing all sorts of work from pumping water to sailing ships, but its latest accomplishment, which is reported from Ellendale, N. Dak., is a new one on us and maybe it will be on you, too.

This Ellendale scout says he used to think Chicago was a windy city, but he believes North Dakota has it all over the Illinois metropolis. When he first went to the blowy state, he wondered why they didn't use the old-fashioned corn cribs—the kind with spaces between the slats. He soon found out from a neighbor named Steve Browell.

It seems that one fall when Steve had about 300 bushels of ear corn in his crib he came outside one morning after one of those all-night winds—nothing extra strong, you understand, just a nice little North Dakota breeze. On the south side of his granary was a pile of corn cobs, and being of a curious nature he wondered how they could have gotten there. He opened the door, looked in and got another surprise, for there in the bin was a heap of shelled corn. Darn funny, Steve thought, and determined to have a look around for the sheller of the corn. Around on the north side of the building was a knot hole. And directly opposite on the south side was another knot hole, just big enough for a corn cob to go through. For a minute he didn't know whether to cuss or laugh. "Doggone," he drawled, "if that there wind didn't shell that corn fer me! Well, it's an ill wind that don't blow nobody no good."

—From Local No. 134.

* * *

We're glad to hear somebody say he's contented. Got an extra pick and shovel, Brother?

On Grizzly Gulch

Gold mining isn't a game of the past;
Our eyes are still occasionally cast
Upon pieces of the yellow ore
That balance grains totalling twenty-four.

You do not work a little faster,
You are your only master.
You do not have a boss making his daily rounds,
'Cause there is none on these grounds.

It's not a garden of Eden, I admit,
But it certainly has the old trade licked,
In these trying days of dog-eat-dog,
When each man is but a worn-down cog.

JACK SWOBODA, I. O.

Star Rte. 1, care White River Store,
Porterville, Calif.

* * *

Triplet

So I threw her down
Before she gave me up.
She called me a clown
So I threw her down.
She said with a frown
That I was a pup,
So I gave her down
Before she threw me up.

"SLEEPY STEVE,"

L. U. No. 9.

Explanation

Did you ever stop to wonder why,
Tho' only a working man, you rated so high?
Well, did you ever note the deep respect
You get from men of intellect,
When, in the course of conversation,
You proudly make this allegation:
"I'm a union man"?

They may be rich, with fortunes to command,
Or politicians, who rule this mighty land,
Or gospel preachers, who keep us in the fold—
Or even college profs, mentality untold.
Yet you're instantly approved, by them you're
marked "o. k.,"

When you step right up and nonchalantly say:
"I'm a union man."

Those four words pack an awful punch;
Don't know just why, but I've a hunch
They bring to mind the reputation
Of working men throughout the nation,
Whose policy for fairness is always on the
square.

That's what really gets you by when you
declare:

"I'm a union man."

Now when I leave this earthly sphere,
I'll journey upward without fear,
And when I crash the pearly gate
And old St. Peter cries, "Hey wait!"
Watch him welcome me inside,
After my spirit has gently sighed:
"I'm a union man."

WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

* * *

*We hope Mr. Kipling will not mind the
liberties Brother Meech has taken with one
of his most famous poems. Anyway, here it is:*

When the last copper wires are soldered,
And the tape is painted and dried,
And the switches all are corroded,
And the youngest apprentice has died,
We'll have unions, and, faith, we shall need
them—
To divide up the spoils of the few,
So the Master of all good workmen
Can set us to work anew!

And those with a card will be happy,
They will sit with a contented air,
And work on a ten-league switchboard,
And every condition be fair!
There will be real foremen to work for,
Duke, Masterson, men we recall.
They shall work for an age on a shift
And never get tired at all.

And only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of working,
And each in his separate star,
Shall connect the wires as they should be,
For the God of things as they are.

TOM MEECH, L. U. No. 595.



Protect Them

CHILDREN are the joy of parents, the hope of the nation, and the concern of all. One of the perils that beset them on the road of life is tuberculosis. Nine million children under fifteen years of age in the United States today are infected with the germs of the disease. These children may be protected, however, by safeguards such as are provided by Christmas Seal funds — tuberculin tests, X-rays, clinics, preventoria and nursing service. Your purchase of Christmas Seals to decorate your holiday letters and packages will help protect children from tuberculosis.



*The NATIONAL, STATE and LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS
of the UNITED STATES*

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS